TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

...NDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1922. EIGHTY-SEVENTH YEAR — NO. 15.

...ORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OPENS AT GENOA

...Y. GENERAL ...EKS WAY TO ...END WALKOUT

...Leader Predicts Coal ...ne in Six Weeks— ...nittee Still Negoti= ...Settlement.

...he view of opening the way ...ible settlement of the na... ...e suspension of work by ...iners, Attorney General ...ty went to Indianapolis, un... ...ed, from Washington, and ...two-hour conference with ...Judge A. B. Anderson, de... ...e did not know whether dis... ...was possible or practical at ...e of the indictment charg... ...coal operators, union lead... ...others with conspiracy to ...he Sherman anti-trust law. ...ivate conference with the ...r. Daugherty discussed dis... ...of the indictments, which ...was said would remove the ...for the refusal of some op... ...to continue interstate wage ...ons with the union.

...Anderson, who declined to ...what transpired at the con... ...with the attorney general, ...to have refused to approve ...of the pending cases ...representatives and dele... ...om the coal operators, who ...n in session as a wage nego... ...committee, suspended their ...ces Saturday and returned ...respective districts. They ...sessions Tuesday, when ...orts to bring about a settle... ...the strike were renewed.

...ting that the nation will be ...midst of a bituminous coal ...in six weeks unless the pres... ...ke is settled, Philip Murray, ...esident of the United Mine ...s of America, declared "Con... ...ust be blind not to see what ...ntry is up against."

...Murray's statement was made ...after John L. Lewis, presi... ...the mine workers' union, as... ...that the refusal of operators ...central competitive field to ...with the workmen, at the ...ion of the house labor com... ...meant the strike would be... ...a fight to the finish."

...upport of his prediction of a ...Mr. Murray asserted that ...ck piles of the country con... ...nly 60,000,000 tons of bitu... ...s coal of which 20,000,000 al... ...are in the bins of the consum... ...the present rate of consump... ...f 8,000,000 tons a week, the ...000 tons will suffice for only ...r five weeks, Murray esti...

...uel D. Warriner, president of ...high Valley Coal & Naviga... ...o. and spokesman for the ...cite mine operators, issued a ...ent in which he declared that ...on to the wage demands of ...now out on strike, would re... ...an increase of $3 a ton in the ...coal to consumers.

...Warriner's statement, made ...in connection with the re... ...on of conferences of the ...and operators' subcom... ...on wage contract negotia... ...forecasts the attitude the ...will take in presenting their ...answer to the 19 demands of ...n, outlined at previous ses...

...STIGATOR URGES ...MIGRATION HOLIDAY

..."immigration holiday" of ...ne to five years was recom... ...to the house immigration ...tee by Mrs. Lillian Russell ...who recently made an in... ...of conditions in France, ...and Italy under a commis... ...President Harding. As a re... ...her trip, she said, the con... ...that "America should care ...mericans first" had assumed ...portance in her mind among ...er phases of immigration ...ns.

...e Engagement" ...es Comedienne ...n Tragic Role

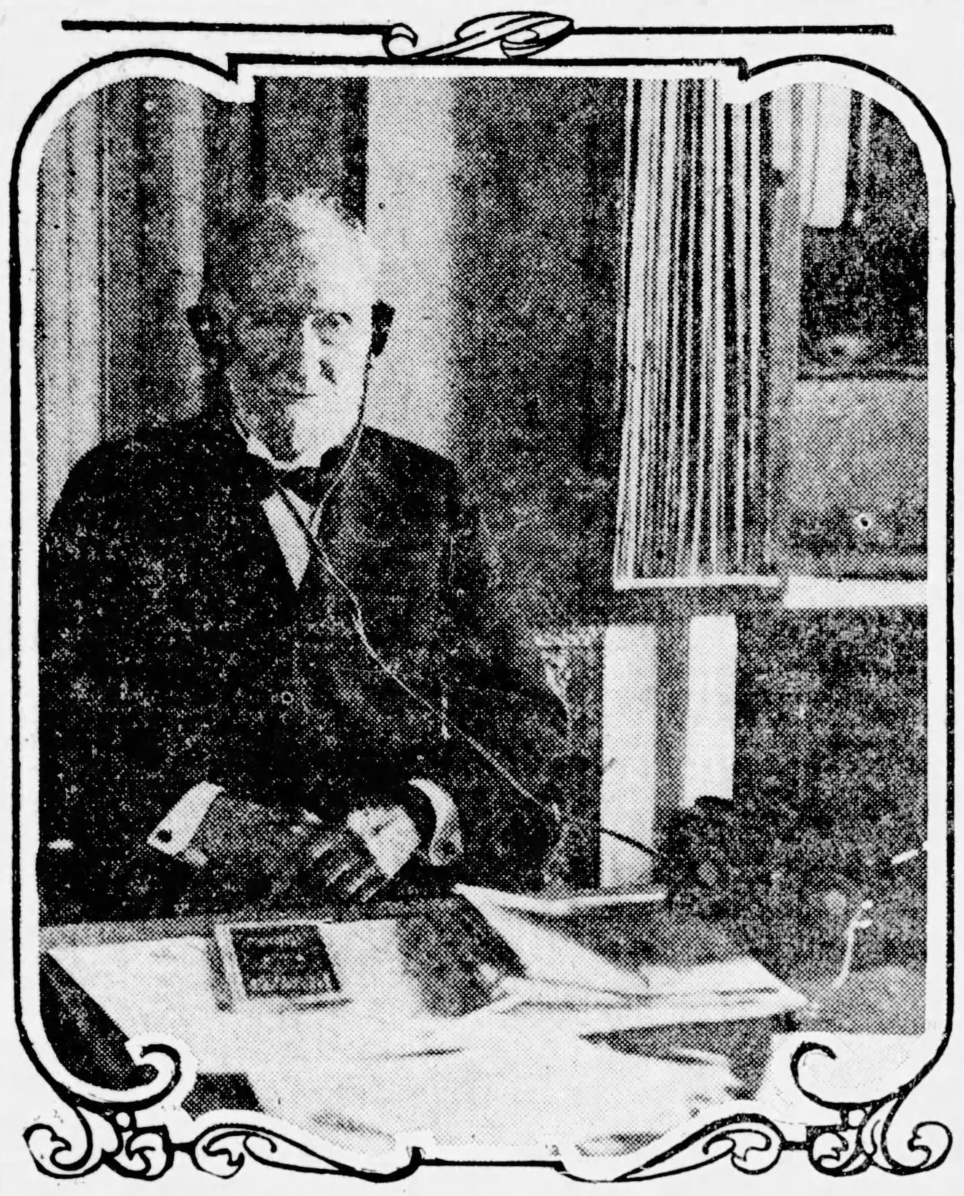
...Coghlan, beloved comedy ...the 80's, has found light in ...gedy role, her first, that has ...pon her with age. ...en, penniless, old, waiting and ...for death to take her from ...d that has passed her by, a ...e came at last full of com... ...ve and cheer. Mrs. Tom Dol... ...ving in Almeda on San Fran... ...ay, has opened her home to ...ged actress, whose "Lady ...graced the boards of Wal... ...theater four decades ago, to ...of thousands.

...se tell Miss Coghlan that she ...ted right here," the message ..."There is a big home to which ...welcome and a car we would ...take her riding in. And she ...sell her costumes, nor bother ...etting new clothes. We want ...come right away."

...Coghlan ended her last stage ...ast May, when "Deburau" ...Since then she obtained two ...ments, but in each the pro... ...soon told her she "wouldn't ...Three weeks ago she collapsed ...working over an income tax ...on earnings long since con...

...Richard Pitman, Rose Cogh... ...nly daughter, lives with her ...ld of her mother's plight. ...ave the room for a few min... ...she said, "and when I come ...mother has her face in her ...and is sobbing softly: 'Oh, I ...o die. I ought to be dead. ...y in the world wants me. I ...to be put out of it. I'm just ...en—just a burden.'"

Keeps Step With Times



Uncle Joe Cannon

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ALTHOUGH Uncle Joe Cannon is to retire from congress after serving his present term on account of old age he's not behind the times by any means. The photo shows him listening in on a radio phone. Uncle Joe has a wireless set in his office in Washington. Evidently he is interested as he forgot his stogie when the camera snapped him.

EPISCOPAL COMMISSION WOULD OMIT PROMISE TO OBEY IN WEDDINGS

Recognition of woman's changed status by striking out the promise to obey and eliminating the compulsory giving in marriage from Episcopal weddings, was proposed by the commission on revision of the Book of Common Prayer, in a report made public recently.

By gaining equal rights with men in their marriage vows, however, the women would lose a special privilege now accorded to them. For the proposal to change the ceremony also provides for striking out the bridegroom's pledge, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow."

The commission's report, published in a 230-page book, proposing more than 250 alterations and including seven entirely new offices, or forms of worship, will be submitted to the triennial general convention at Portland, Ore., next September.

Under the church constitution it cannot be adopted until approved by two general conventions, but members of the commission hope to see the changes finally ratified in 1925.

Six pages are devoted to the proposed changes in the marriage ceremony, the first hint of the breadth of the revision appearing in the following:

"Make the promise of the man and of the woman identical in form:

"'Wilt thou love him, comfort him, honor, and keep him in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?'"

At present the woman promises to "obey" and "serve."

The next change, eliminating the compulsory giving of a woman in marriage would make it possible for the clergyman to omit:

"Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" and would provide for the singing of a hymn or anthem at this point.

Another proposed change would strike "obey" from the sentences of espousal.

The report continues:

"Amend the sentence in regard to the ring by omitting the words 'And with all my wordly goods I thee endow.'"

This change would make the ring pledge of the bridegroom read:

"With this ring I thee wed:

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

There are 15 changes in all in the proposed amendment of the ceremony, including a number of minor alterations and provisions for alternative closing prayers.

News, Views and Reviews in This Paper

INTERNATIONAL economic conference at Genoa, Italy, opened this week but without the participation of the United States. Russian and German delegations are taking part in the parley.

Department of Agriculture predicts a small Winter wheat crop this year but an increased rye crop.

Nothing has occurred to halt the coal strike although various conferences are being held. The strike has not affected the public yet and probably won't for some time.

General Ulysses S. Grant, former president of the United States, was born 100 years ago this month in a small Ohio town. A. P. Sandles writes, "Grant had the habit of finishing any task he started. His quitting time was when the job was done."

There are some observers who think that the time is coming when President Harding's well known patience will be entirely exhausted and congress will feel the effects of his wrath. The legislators haven't been paying much attention to the recommendations of the President and the lawmaking body is about due for a call down from the White House.

Although it is likely that President Harding won't be opposed in the 1924 presidential primaries not less than six candidates are expected to go after the Democratic nomination.

Easter really means that the dead live again; that the grave is not our goal; that man is born for two worlds; that the power of death, and of all the sin it symbolizes, is broken; and that our immortal spirits, which are our true selves, are meant by God to be victorious over all the defeats and limitations of the flesh.—Ellis.

Read Short Ends of News for news of the world briefly written. Read Varieties for the many interesting and amusing facts.

SMALLER CROP OF WHEAT SEEN BY U. S. BUREAU

Agricultural Department Predicts Decrease of 14,000,000 Bushels — Rye Production Is Greater.

A Winter wheat crop of about 14,000,000 bushels smaller and a rye crop almost 12,000,000 bushels larger than was produced last year, have been forecast by the department of agriculture.

Winter wheat came through the Winter in good shape and showed an improvement of 2.4 points in condition on April 1 as compared with last December. The smaller crop is due to a reduction of 1.2 per cent in the area sown last Fall as compared with that of last year's crop.

The Winter wheat forecast compares with 587,032,000 bushels produced last year, 610,597,000 in 1920 and 578,575,000, the average of the preceding five years.

The rye forecast compares with 57,918,000 bushels produced last year, 60,490,000 in 1920 and 63,474,000 the average for the preceding five years.

Winter wheat condition on April 1 showed an increase 2.4 points since Dec. 1, last, compared with an average decline 4.7 points in the last 10 years between those dates. Winter wheat condition a year ago was 91.0 per cent of normal, while the April 1, 10-year average is 84.3.

The area sown to Winter wheat last Fall was 44,293,000 acres, which was 1.2 per cent less than the revised area sown in the Fall of 1920. The condition of Dec. 1, last, was 76 per cent which was 11.9 per cent lower than the previous year and 13 per cent lower than the year average on that date.

In forecasting the production of Winter wheat the department of agriculture based its estimate on the assumption of average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop from now until time of harvest.

Rye condition on Dec. 1, last, was 92.2 per cent of a normal, while on April 1, last year, it was 90.3 and the average condition for the last 10 years on April 1, is 88.5.

The condition of Winter wheat on April 1, in the principal United States was: Pennsylvania, 92; Ohio, 87; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 93; Missouri, 88; Nebraska, 80; Kansas, 65; Texas, 57; Oklahoma, 64; Colorado, 77; Washington, 85.

Measure Adding 24 U. S. Judges Passes

Bills have passed the senate and house providing for additional federal judges. The senate bill provides 23 more federal district judges and one more judge for the fourth circuit as against 22 district judges under the original bill passed by the house in December.

The final vote of 44 to 21 on the bill in the senate concluding the day's debate in which charges of pork barrel and log rolling by the Democratic opponents were vehemently denied by supporters. Party lines were broken in the final roll call, eight Democrats voting with 36 Republicans for the bill, while eight Republicans and 13 Democrats opposed it. The senate added four district judges to the number recommended by its judiciary committee—one each for New Jersey, New Mexico, western Missouri district and southern Florida district.

RECIPE FOR LONG LIFE GIVEN BY CENTENARIAN

There are three rules for longevity, says William Huskey, 100 years old, of Smelterville, Mo. These reasons are: First, moderate habits; second, work hard, and third, attend to your own business.

Recently Huskey celebrated his 100th birthday, sitting in his "old favorite" rocking chair by his "fireplace" in the little farm home.

Huskey is married and his wife is 84. He is the father of 18 children. He can neither read nor write, but is quite conversant with the questions of the day.

ALBANIAN WOMEN ADOPT AMERICAN DRESS STYLES

Trousers as the national costume for Albanian women are to disappear within the next generation. The Mohammedan mothers have decreed this after seeing the smart, comfortable and sensible dresses worn by the women members of the American Red Cross mission there and observing the results of their work among the girls.

Harding to Speak on Main Street

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FROM the cement porch shown on the left in the main street of Point Pleasant, Ohio, President Harding will address people all over the nation by wireless phone and the thousands assembled in the town of General Ulysses S. Grant's birth on April 27. The occasion is the centenary celebration in honor of the great general and president. The house in which Grant was born has been moved to the Ohio state fair grounds at Columbus.

HARDING BEGINS REORGANIZATION

Changes to Be Made Gradually Until Government Reform Is Complete.

Gradual reorganization of government departments to effect maximum efficiency is said to be the program of the administration, already begun, which is to result in changes wherever the infusion of new blood is deemed necessary.

Operation of the civil service rules will not be permitted to hinder efforts to bring the administration of the government to the highest peak of service, said advisors close to President Harding who believe that the President is empowered to make whatever changes in the official personnel that may be deemed expedient, although, if necessary, enabling legislation may be obtained from congress.

The President was represented as holding the view that under the constitution the chief executive is charged with the duty of exercising the best judgment in the administration of the office intrusted to him.

Many changes already have taken place, particularly in the treasury department, it is said, where complete reorganization of the bureau of engraving, printing and the customs service has been effected.

Reorganization is planned, it was said, in the internal revenue bureau. As soon as the internal revenue bureau reorganization is finished, the next bureau to be given attention is expected to be that of prohibition enforcement.

HANDS OF ALL RUSSIAN WOMEN LIKE LABORERS

Beautiful hands are a thing of the past in Russia. The hands of handsome women are hard and horny, almost like those of field laborers. They have neither hot water nor soap in which to wash them nor salves and cold creams to prevent chapping.

Constant household labor in their single rooms, making fires for cooking, carrying water, chopping wood and many other primitive duties have hastened the effect of cold and dirt.

Forbid Scientists to Capture Lake Monster in Hunt

Professor Onelli, director of the Buenos Aires zoo, who organized the expedition which left for Patagonia, March 23, in search of the reported plesiosaurian monster, was disturbed by dispatches from Trelew, saying Governor Franzoni of Chubut province, had given orders forbidding the capture of the beast.

The dispatch said he acted on instructions from the minister of the interior in Buenos Aires who had decided to prohibit the hunt at the behest of Dr. Albarracin, president of the Argentine society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Nothing has been heard from the expedition since it plunged into the wilderness. The dispatch said the governor had given instructions to the territorial police to warn the members of the expedition not to proceed. Professor Onelli called upon Minister of the Interior Gomez to protest against the order "in the name of science."

WATCHA LIKE?

Having received a few more letters from readers we print them this week so the rest of you can know what they think.

J. L. Scott, Pittsfield, Ill.—"I have been a reader of The Blade for nearly 50 years and it still is worth reading."

W. W. Miller.—"I do not think there is any better published in the United States than this one, yet I miss the old Farmstead."

Leslie Anderson, Bethel, Ind.—"Your paper is up to the minute from start to finish. I prefer the Poets' Corner and Sunday school lessons."

D. Geren, Columbus, Ohio.—"The entire paper is very interesting, especially the Poets' Corner."

Mrs. Clara Greene, Oswago, Pa.—"I consider your paper the best ever printed. It stands for all good clean things and is reliable."

Actress Is Now Duchess

Miss May Etheridge, the actress who became the bride of Lord Edward Fitzgerald in a "runaway" marriage in 1913, has become Duchess of Leinster through the death of her husband's brother.

WOODRUFF ROAD BILL GETS O. K.

House Committee Backs $65,000,000 Program in 1922-1923.

The house committee on roads has ordered a favorable report on a bill introduced by Representative Roy O. Woodruff of Michigan, which is understood to embody the administration's views with reference to federal aid for road construction work by the states.

The Woodruff bill was drafted after a conference between its author and the President, and its provisions were approved by Director McDonald of the bureau of public roads of the department of agriculture, at the hearings conducted by the roads committee.

The bill provides for the appropriation of federal aid to the states to the amount of $65,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, and $75,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1924. During the present fiscal year $100,000,000 has been available for federal aid in road work, but administration leaders believe the amounts carried in the Woodruff bill are sufficient for the next two years. The Woodruff measure carries appropriations for two years instead of for one year as has been the custom in the past, in order that states may map out their road building programs further in advance than has been possible heretofore.

Under the existing federal aid law, money allotted to a road project remains indefinitely to the credit of that project whether construction work is undertaken or not. The Woodruff bill would change this provision so that if states fail or refuse to undertake work within one year for which money is allotted, the secretary of agriculture shall have power to order the funds returned to the general road fund.

Heavy penalties for making "false statements" as to any phase of road construction work with intent to defraud the United States, are provided in the Woodruff bill. Punishment is fixed at imprisonment not to exceed five years or a fine not to exceed $10,000 or both.

IF BEETHOVEN KNEW THIS, HE SURELY WOULD MOURN

The popularity of "jazz" and "ragtime" music has raised havoc with the business of large piano manufacturers. While sales of such instruments as the ukulele, banjo, guitar and saxophone are steadily increasing, the demand for pianos during the past year was only half as large as in 1913. Piano firms attribute this entirely to the development of a taste for "jazz" and "rag."

What Conference at Genoa Is About

The main objects of the international conference which opened at Genoa on April 10 are:

1—Reduction of armies so as to decrease taxes and cut down the expenditures of the European governments.

2—Reopening of Russia to international trade.

3—Discussion of the advisability of extending loans to Russia and Germany for economic purposes.

4—Restoration of peace in the Near East so that Turkey and contiguous territory can be opened to commerce.

5—Deflation of currency and stabilization of exchange.

6—Balancing of budgets.

7—Creation of international trade agreements so as to facilitate commercial intercourse by rail, water and air to foster peace.

APPEAL TO END WORLD MISERY OPENS PARLEY

U. S. Ambassador Child Attends Economic Session as an Unofficial Observer for This Country.

The long heralded international conference, the chief objects of which are the restoration of economic prosperity in Europe and the safeguarding of European peace, opened in Genoa, Italy, Monday with leaders confident that good results would be achieved. In addition to the various other agreements it is possible that a general treaty may be drawn up in the form of a peace pact combining the various international commercial decisions.

"We are convoked here to relieve the misery of the world," declared Premier Facta of Italy, in welcoming the delegates.

Premier Lloyd George moved that Premier Facta be made president of the conference and Minister Barthou, head of the French delegation, seconded the motion. Premier Facta then took the chair. In an address accepting the presidency, Signor Facta emphasized the necessity of a political agreement for the solution of the economic, financial and transportation problems. He declared that mutual confidence is imperative.

Referring to the United States, Premier Facta said, "Every country, even those farthest away, face the same conditions as we in Europe. The realities which confront us are international in scope.

Hits Lack of Confidence.

"Three hundred millions of men are non-productive today through lack of labor facilities and lack of transportation. Furthermore, they are not producing because of lack of confidence, one of the most disastrous legacies of the war. International co-operation is our ethical and political duty. The hatreds and resentments of the war must be forgotten here. There is no longer a time for friends and enemies and for victors and vanquished. They must consider merely as men of all nations striving in common for the attainment of a lofty ideal."

Premier Facta proposed the creation of four committees, the first to be known as the "general committee" which is accepted as a camouflage name for "political committee." The others would deal with finance, economics and transportation."

Russia Big Problem.

Russia is the outstanding problem in the meeting and Premier Lloyd George of England is the outstanding figure. The British premier, in fact, was responsible for the conference.

While the United States rejected an invitation to participate in the meeting, Richard Washburn Child, American ambassador to Italy, is on the scene as unofficial observer.

Italy has taken advantage of her present opportunity to reopen negotiations with Jugo-Slavia upon the Fiume problem. An early agreement, which will restore permanent peace in the troublesome Fiume district, is expected shortly.

Representatives of Czecho-Slavia and Jugo-Slovakia adopted a middle course program for the "little entente"—Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia. The "little entente" probably will adopt in principle the attitude of Italy, which, in effect, is a half-way policy between the positions of Great Britain and France.

With the exception of the United States, all the big powers of the world are represented. It is the first time since 1914 that the allied nations have had an opportunity to meet Russians and Germans face to face for formal interchange of views.

Russia to Front.

Russia, the status of which is one of the questions of supreme importance to be decided by the economic conference, came to the forefront soon after the opening of the assembly.

Speeches had been made by the presiding officer, Premier Facta of Italy; M. Barthou, representing France; Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain; Dr. Wirth of Germany, and spokesmen of Japan and Belgium, all of a conciliatory nature and voicing adherence to the Cannes resolutions, upon which the present gathering is based.

Mr. Lloyd George had said that all the delegates met on a footing of equality, provided they accepted the conditions set forth, which briefly declared that countries must not repudiate their contracts; that they must not wage war on the institutions of another; that they must not engage in aggressive operations against others, and that the people of one country should be entitled to justice in the courts of another.

George Chitcherin, the Russian soviet foreign minister, in speaking for his delegation, announced their adherence to the resolutions and then declared that Russia was ready to support any proposals that would avoid war or lighten the burden of armament.

M. Barthou protested and declared with some heat that France would absolutely refuse to discuss the question of disarmament at this conference.

Mr. Lloyd George hastened to intervene and in his contention that disarmament could not be taken up, certainly not before a peace basis had been reached at Genoa, he was supported by Signor Facta.

Eventually the discussion on this point ceased, after M. Chitcherin said the Russian delegation would bow to the collective will of the conference.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

SECRETARY DENBY feels "put out" by the action of congress which purposes the reduction of the personnel of the navy to 67,000 men. And well he may.

Stuffing its ears against the advice of President Harding and the recommendations of the navy department, the house appropriations committee has reported its bill reducing the enlisted strength of the navy to an extent that would leave Uncle Sam's sea power rating third among the world's three great navies.

Secretary Denby says should the bill become a law it would be a blow to the navy and to the prestige of the United States. He also declares it would make a mockery of the late Washington conference.

Mr. Denby says further: "The navy does not belong to the navy department. It does not belong to congress. It belongs to the American people." His conclusion is that if the people had wanted their navy so far below the standard agreed upon in the treaty they should have said so long ago.

The People's Country.

What Secretary Denby says of the navy can be said of the country. It does not belong to congress. It belongs to the people. The United States is the people's country and the government is their government.

Between elections it is not always easy to get the sentiment of the people on any proposition. Yet the drift of thought may be discovered through the newspapers that make an honest effort to determine what is in the minds of the public.

Congress can easily be misled into forming wrong opinions of what the public wants. It has heard the loud cry against high taxes, and it may think it is doing a great work in the interest of tax reduction when it cuts the naval strength of the country. But effort toward tax reduction would seem more commendable if always consistent.

Some of the congressional "fits and starts" toward economy look ridiculous when compared with lavish expenditures in which the general public is not deeply concerned. Recent "pork barrel" legislation, involving an expenditure of $15,000,000, reveals economical insincerity.

Delegates Gather for Genoa Conference.

This is the first week of the Genoa conference. If pessimism has any influence upon the gathering not much can be expected from it. But let us hope for the best. The world may get fooled.

Russia may be the determining factor of success or failure.

This is the conference which the United States refused to join, for good reason. There was and is fear that, while the conference is supposed to be economical, it may become political. And the United States had no inclination to mix in European politics. Another reason for not joining is that to go into conference with Lenine's Russian representatives would be in the way of recognizing the soviet government.

While many minds will be on Russia, it must not be forgotten that France and Germany will be there, obstinate in their own interests and full of hatred for each other. Lloyd George has another big job cut out for him in making the conference function satisfactorily. To harmonize the bitter elements and get them to working for the economical salvation of all will be a hard task.

Who Is Lloyd George?

A few days ago this man, Lloyd George, spoke of feeling himself alone on a cold mountain top. He did not have reference to his eminence, but to his loneliness.

And while the British premier was analyzing himself an eminent observer, no less an authority than Sir Hall Caine, was writing his explanation of Lloyd George. He was trying to find the "secret" of the man who is the greatest international figure of the day.

The author writes at length of the great character. His analysis cannot be given here. However, he finds nothing startling in the English statesman's career except his remarkable and long-continued success.

In all countries the people want to know, not so much who Lloyd George is, as why is he? They want to know the source of his strength.

"Just Like Other Men."

There is nothing new in the answers to be given people who want to know about this eminent man. Mr. Caine says:

"Lloyd George is above all things human. In his strength and in his weakness he is vividly, even intensely, human. Foreign nations see that he is like other men, only cast in a bigger mold. No one has questioned his integrity or honor; but he is clearly no plaster saint. He has no supernatural virtues of any kind. Although he is a past master in the art of the soft word that turneth away wrath, no man alive is less likely to turn the left cheek to the man who has smitten his right."

Americans like the big "human fellows." Their names are scattered through the history of this nation. They are the ones who did big things in a simple, natural way.

HARDING SHOWS OPPOSITION TO SPOILS SYSTEM

Reaction of Public to Plan Is Expected to Prevent G. O. P. Solons' Job Raid Attempt.

President Harding has no notion of abandoning the merit system in the postal service and kicking out Democratic postmasters before the expiration of their terms to make way for Republicans.

What the President actually told newspaper correspondents in response to a query was that such a course with reference to first-class postmasters was "not likely but possible," owing to the pressure being brought to bear for a return to the spoils system.

The President's purpose in throwing out this hint, persons close to him say, was not to serve notice of his intention to revoke the executive order putting first class postmasters under civil service, but to get a reaction from the country which would relieve him of the pressure to do so.

That the move is a very shrewd one and likely to accomplish that very end was the opinion prevailing in Washington.

President Is Angered.

Many Republican senators and representatives have been exerting every influence since Harding entered the White House to have all civil service regulations abolished, particularly those relating to first class postmasters, and the jobs distributed to faithful Republicans under the oldtime patronage system. Their importunities have irritated and angered the President, who fully realizes that such a policy, if adopted, probably will prove suicidal to the Republican party and his administration.

By putting the issue up to the public, the President doubtless expects to get such an emphatic protest against the spoils idea as will "throw a scare" into the short-sighted G. O. P. legislators, most of whom are candidates for re-election next November.

The same spoilsmen, who have been demanding the appointment of Republicans as first class postmasters, have been agitating a wholesale cleaning out of all Democratic jobholders in the treasury department, the internal revenue bureau and other branches of government service, regardless of civil service.

The President, supported by Secretary Mellon and other cabinet heads of departments, has refused to yield. However, wherever it could be done without injuring the service, Republicans were appointed to succeed Democrats.

Democrats' Case Fails.

Democrats are striving to make political capital out of the situation by picturing the President as yielding and citing his recent order dismissing 32 executive heads in the bureau of printing and engraving as a horrible example.

In face of the fact that the bureau vacancies were filled at once by promoting men long in the bureau service, regardless of politics, coupled with the well known fact that the bureau was being disrupted by cliques, the Democrats have failed to make much of a case.

The airing now being given the whole matter of government service, including the designs of the spoilsmen and the attacks of the Democrats, are likely to result in a showdown beneficial alike to the service and the Harding administration.

The President is credited with playing a very clever game.

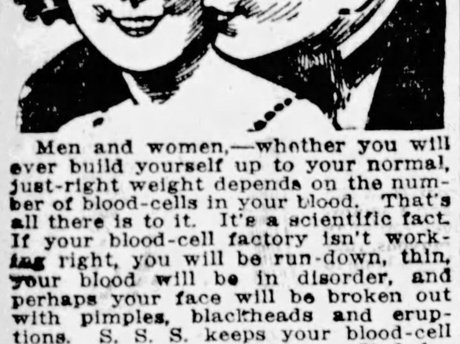
PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT TO HELP STRICKEN ISLANDS

The Portuguese government is taking steps to relieve the economic distress in the Cape Verde islands which last Summer were famine stricken in consequence of the drought which had lasted for three years.

The minister of the colonies has instructed Filip Dias de Carvalho, the new governor of Cape Verde, to undertake an elaborate program of humanitarian relief work. This will comprise harbor construction work at St. Vincent and improvement of other ports, irrigation of the islands, establishment of regular steamship lines between Lisbon, Cape Verde and Guinea, and erection of a wireless station at St. Vincent.

Credits are to be opened for the islanders to pay for these improvements; for a complete cleansing and disinfection and for 1,000 tons of corn lately purchased to feed the starving inhabitants of archipelago.

S. S. S. Fills Out Hollow Cheeks, Thin Limbs!



Men and women,—whether you will ever build yourself up to your normal, just-right weight depends on the number of blood-cells in your blood. That's all there is to it. It's a scientific fact. If your blood-cell factory isn't working right, you will be run-down, thin, your blood will be in disorder, and perhaps your face will be broken out with pimples, blackheads and eruptions. S. S. S. keeps your blood-cell factory working full time. It helps build new blood-cells. That's why S. S. S. builds up thin, run-down people, it puts firm flesh on your bones, it rounds out your face, arms neck, limbs, the whole body. It puts the "pink" in your cheeks. It takes the hollowness from the eyes, and it fools Father Time by smoothing out wrinkles in men and women by "plumping" them up. S. S. S. is a remarkable blood-purifier. While you are getting plump, your skin eruptions, pimples, blackheads, acne, rheumatism, rash, tetter, blotches are being removed. The medicinal ingredients of S. S. S. are guaranteed purely vegetable. S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

Imperial Children Poverty Stricken

With their father's bank account depleted, these Austrian imperial children, in exile at Madeira with their parents, are in the throes of poverty. The former emperor of Austria believes that the nation he once ruled should supply him with funds. Political leaders in that country are discussing the probability of making him an allowance. In this group at the rear you see Archduke Felix, Crown Prince Otto and Archduke Ebert. In front are Archduke Rudolph, Archduchess Adelaide, holding the baby Archduchess Charlotte, and at the right Archduke Charles Louis. The children are soon to be augmented by a new arrival, their mother being in a delicate condition.

WARDEN CAN'T KEEP CUPID OUT OF JAIL SO HE CENSORS HIM

Flirtations between men and women prisoners in the New Castle county, Del., workhouse have reached such a point that Warden Mordecai S. Plummer, rather than have them exchange notes secretly, has established a jail postoffice and censorship for love letters.

"It was the logical thing to do," said the warden. "Because men or women are in jail is no reason to think they won't fall in love. Lots of romances begin in prison."

Warden Plummer, in an address before the Wilmington league of women voters, told of having discovered an "underground mail system" in the workhouse.

"Notes were hidden in food, in articles of clothing or carried by 'trusties'" he said. "Some times men sent notes outside to have them hidden in cakes, pies, and candy sent later to the girls.

"You can't blame the men for falling in love. There are some pretty girls in the workhouse. After they serve their time some of them may make good wives for some one. I know of one case where at least 10 men have written they are ready to die for one girl imprisoned here.

"Wink at the underground letters? I guess not. We have an honor system, so I announced there would be a postoffice in the workhouse, and prisoners could write to each other. Of course the letters are censored. We just use common sense."

HARDING FAVORS GOOD HOME WEEK

Endorses Movement Whose Aim Is Improvement for All Classes.

President Harding has given his personal endorsement to the movement inaugurated by the American Homes bureau for a national "Better Homes week," to be instituted next October as an annual event.

"It gives me special pleasure," wrote President Harding in reply to a letter from William B. Wraford, "to record my endorsement and approval of the 'Better Homes week.' It may be trite but it is everlastingly true that the home is the cornerstone of our civilization. Better homes, more attractive homes, homes whose occupants will find true refreshment and real inspiration to increased efforts for education and culture—such homes are the ones which assure greatest stability to our institutions, greatest security to our society. I cannot but feel that the effort you are making is one which deserves a wider projection and I would be glad if your example might presently be an inspiration to a nation-wide enterprise of the same kind."

The idea back of the "Better Homes week" movement is to educate Americans to make the home beautiful and thereby create a home environment that will have a lasting cultural influence upon the nation. It is planned to demonstrate in exposition and exhibits of model rooms and homes in towns and cities throughout the country the facility with which people of small means may make their homes harmonious and attractive with artistic furniture, draperies, rugs and other appointments.

BLAMES CHILEAN CABINET FOR GOVERNMENT CRISIS

Instability of Chilean cabinets is largely responsible for the "great evils now besetting the country," President Alessandri said in a communication to members of his latest official family in which he asked them to withdraw their resignations, given recently, after a motion of lack of confidence was rejected by the chamber of deputies.

The president has taken the stand that cabinets should only resign in face of a frank vote to that effect in parliament.

Mrs. Thompson Tells How She Did Away With Her Hot Summer Kitchen

Every housewife dreads having her hot range going in roasting Summer weather. At least she THINKS she must do that! But I discovered a way that gives plenty of heat when you want to cook a meal or bake and leaves the kitchen cool when you don't need heat. This wonderful device does away with all the mess, perspiration and drudgery that comes with coal and wood. Just turn a little valve and—presto!—there you have plenty of heat. Turn the valve again and the heat is off. There is no red hot stove to drag you down when the weather is hot enough already.

This device saves me money too. It burns 95% air and 5% kerosene. It is absolutely safe and I installed it in my cook stove in one minute without a single change. Its inventor, Mr. B. M. Oliver, 2078-D Pine St., St. Louis, will send anyone an Attractive Booklet FREE that tells all about it. He is now making a special Low Price Offer including a Thirty-Day Free Trial. Why don't you write him as I did. He is also looking for good live distributors and will tell you how to earn $500 a month if you are interested and request his sales plan.

—Advertisement

EXPECTS U. S. AID FOR JUGO-SLAVIA

Little State Faces Money Crisis With Billion Dollar Debt.

Jugo-Slavia is looking to the United States in the hope of obtaining aid in solving her grave financial and economic problems. The little Slav state believes it cannot overcome them without foreign assistance.

Its obligations amount to nearly $1,000,000,000 including an indebtedness of more than $50,000,000 to the United States and twice that sum to England.

The dinar, the country's unit of currency, (normally worth about 19 cents) has reached the pitiful exchange level of a cent and a quarter. The amount of outstanding paper money is nearly 5,000,000,000 of dinars. Of this sum only 400,000,000 dinars is covered by gold reserve or securities. The state's indebtedness to the National bank is 4,500,000,000 dinars.

The budget for the new year has reached the staggering total of 6,000,000,000 dinars. This is 30 times greater than pre-war budgets. More than a third of this is for military and defense purposes. The national revenue is much below the total of the budget.

The government is faced with tremendous problems of reconstruction which are believed to be impossible to complete without loans from abroad.

Throughout the southern part of the kingdom most of the instruments of industry are either destroyed or are seriously insufficient. Railroads are out of order or function very poorly.

That the government does not despair of the outlook is shown by an optimistic statement of the minister of finance to parliament, in which he said: "Our state possesses within its frontiers all the elements necessary for great prosperity and the means of securing a more rapid restoration than any other country which may have suffered the same losses. Our coal, our iron and other mineral products, our varied agricultural production, our great water power, exhaustless forests, immense river traffic, our contact with the great industrial centers of central Europe and the apportionment of property among the people—all of these conditions will contribute to the rapid restoration of our kingdom. There is no economic reason why we should despair of our future."

Newlyweds Fret as Russ Sleuths Disturb Spooning

The arrival of the Soviet Russian delegation to the international economic conference in Genoa played havoc with American and British honeymoon couples and spooners at the exclusive Hotel Imperial Santa Margerhita where the Russians are quartered.

Swarms of plainclothes detectives armed with searchlights, crowd the corridors and semi-tropical palm garden of the hotel. Ardent wooers, interrupted in secluded seats of the lobbies, flock into the palm garden only to be interrupted in their sylvan retreat by prying detectives who are kept busy apologizing for their intrusions and explaining they are under strict orders to search every nook and cranny for suspicious persons who might have designs on the lives of the Bolshevist envoys.

The Italian government has forbidden the hotel from accepting any new guests while the Russians are quartered there, although the old registered guests may remain.

At tea time the jazz band plays to an almost empty dining room. A number of the male members of the Russian delegation and four women secretaries dance amidst the empty tables. The women are mannishly dressed and their hair is cut short with clippers after the fashion of men.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

FORMER Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary was buried on April 5. Eventually it is likely that the body will be sent to Hungary. The funeral ceremony was impressive and attended by members of the royal family and the suite.

"Don't rock the boat" is the keynote of the German delegation's attitude at the Genoa economic conference which is now in session. After hot debate Chancellor Wirth's policy won over opponents who advocated strong-handed methods.

The liner Mongolia, which, as an armed American steamer, fired the first shot in the war at a U-boat on April 19, 1917, was swept by flames recently as she lay at her pier in Hoboken, where she was undergoing repairs.

Overwhelming victory of Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain in the house of commons, when he was given the confidence of the house by a vote of 372 to 94, has had the effect of a quick, violent thunderstorm in clearing the political atmosphere.

Figures showing the railroads of the country only moved two per cent more traffic in 1918 than in 1917, were cited by Daniel Willard, railroad president, before a senate committee to refute the recent testimony of William G. McAdoo, former director of railroads, to the effect that the roads had broken down in the latter year before being placed under government control.

More than one-third of the population of the country favors the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence river route, Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, declared in an address in Boston.

Great Britain and Belgium have both recognized the validity of the American claim for a share of German indemnity for the upkeep of the American army of occupation on the Rhine.

French foreign office has received the Angora government's official acceptance of the armistice proposals presented by the allies' foreign ministers, conditional on the evacuation of Smyrna by the Greeks.

MRS. LOUIS F. SWIFT, wife of the president of Swift & Co., died suddenly in her home in Chicago last week. Death was caused by a form of heart disease.

Mrs. Margot Asquith has sailed back to England, leaving New York on the Mauretania.

The one-year army service bill was defeated in the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 314 to 227, after Premier Poincare insisted upon the passage of the bill providing for 18 months' service.

Great Britain has released the last 14 Sin Fein prisoners held in prison. They had been arrested for political crimes.

Income tax collections in the New York district for the first quarter of 1922 dropped 35.3 per cent from the amount received during the corresponding period of 1921.

A jury to try 19 corporations and 44 individuals, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law through operations in making, pricing and selling cement, has been completed in New York.

President Chamorro of Nicaragua and his cabinet have proclaimed martial law for 30 days after discovery of a plot against the government. Thirty-four liberals have been arrested, charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the president and other officials.

E. Mont Reily, governor of Porto Rico, Auditor Kessinger and Governor Reily's private secretary, Harwood Hull, are charged in a grand jury presentment with misuse of public funds for private purposes.

Hot weather in Nebraska and parts of western Iowa was followed by wind, rain and hail storms which did considerable damage in a number of localities.

Business showed a steady increase and prices a decrease, John J. Thornton, superintendent of the Chicago division of the Bradstreet company, said in a recent talk.

The Standard Oil Co. has been granted exploring rights in Palestine by the British government.

WITH only four dissenting votes the Maryland house of delegates passed the state soldiers' bonus bill last week. The bill provides for a $9,000,000 bond issue, to be submitted to the people, to pay $10 for each months' service, with 25 per cent additional for overseas service.

Divisions of the bureau of engraving and printing are closed for an indefinite period for the purpose of taking an inventory of the plant from which the chief and other executives were removed by presidential order.

The Swedish parliament has voted to grant the holding of a national plebiscite next Fall on the question of total prohibition.

The British government has addressed a note to the allies declaring that owing to the fact that Great Britain has to pay the interest on her debt to the United States, she reserves to herself the right to call upon the allies in turn to pay the interest on their war debts to Great Britain.

It is reported in Washington that either Charles J. Hatfield, Bowling Green, or George B. Harris, Cleveland, will be the new federal judge for Northern Ohio.

Six persons were killed and seven injured in a tornado last week which swept a path of ruin through Texas and Oklahoma.

Colonel Carmi A. Thompson of Euclid, Ohio, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor of Ohio.

Lackawanna railroad employes to the number of 150 have been laid off because of conditions growing out of the coal miners' strike.

A number of Communists have been arrested in Copenhagen in connection with alleged attempts to bring about a general strike in various provincial towns.

Six persons were killed when airplanes on the Paris-London aerial express route collided over the village of Thieully, 70 miles north of Paris, and crashed to earth.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Creation of a federal institution similar to the federal reserve bank system to provide long term credits for farmers was proposed in a bill introduced in the senate. The bill would set up an agricultural banking system, with regional districts and other attributes of the federal banking system.

Establishment of a "national agricultural credits corporation" to absorb the war finance corporation, with $500,000,000 capital for a revolving fund, all to be subscribed by the government, was proposed under the bill. Loans would run from one to three years. The governing body would be a board of five members headed by the secretary of agriculture appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate.

Adoption of President Harding's ship subsidy plan would ultimately cost the government $52,000,000 a year, it was declared by A. D. Lasker, chairman of the shipping board, in testifying before a joint congressional committee.

"The plan will cost $52,000,000 a year when it is in full operation," Lasker said. His statement came after a series of rapid fire questions from committee members who attempted to pin him to a definite figure. Lasker said that the government would save $5,000,000 of the total amount by carrying its foreign mail in American ships.

Reorganization of the bureau of engraving and printing through the executive order issued by President Harding, removing James L. Wilmeth, its director, and 28 other officials, was explained on the grounds of "efficiency" by Secretary Mellon. No charges involving the honesty of any of the dismissed bureau officials have been filed, the treasury secretary said.

Legislative action has been completed on the navy radio bill, which would extend until June 30, 1925, the time in which government owned radio would be permitted to handle press and commercial messages across the Pacific. The conference report was adopted by the senate and the house and the measure was sent to the President.

An exception is made in the measure, however, in that such messages shall not be accepted for Chinese stations after January 1, 1924.

Joint congressional hearings on the administration's merchant marine bill have begun with Republican leaders confident the house would be able to act on the measure before the close of the present session, but generally doubtful as to whether the senate would find time to dispose of it until after congress reconvenes in December.

The senate agricultural committee formally approved a bill providing an appropriation of $7,500,000 for immediate resumption of work on the Muscle Shoals nitrate project by the government.

The bill will be offered as an amendment to the army appropriations bill now before the senate.

A resolution directing the secretary of state and secretary of the navy to report to congress the feasibility of establishing a national school of aeronautics was adopted by the senate. The resolution was sponsored by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts.

A demand was made in the house that the department of justice investigate charges that the Anti-Saloon league failed to report campaign expenditures as required by the corrupt practices act.

Representative Tinkham, Republican, Massachusetts, who demanded the probe, charged the league violated the corrupt practices act by failing to make returns from 1910, when the law was passed, to 1920, and by not listing persons who received $10 or more during the league's campaigns.

A bill passed by the senate and sent to the house, modifies the parole law so that prisoners who have served one-third of the sentences, or 15 years in the case of life sentences, shall be eligible for parole. Another provision would discharge prisoners observing paroles for five years.

IRISH REVIVING GAELIC TONGUE

Ancient Language Again Coming Into Use in New Free State of Erin.

Ireland is talking Irish nowadays. The Irish Free State conducts business largely in the old Celtic tongue. All the members of the Dail Erieann speak Irish, it is said. The government letter heads are printed in Irish, and even when the letter is written in English, the salutation is "a cara"—my dear.

To show that the language is in common use, Irish speakers at meetings in this country often open their talks with a few words in Gaelic. When De Valera held his meetings here he liked to do this, even though scarcely anyone in the audience could understand the Gaelic words of greeting.

Several years ago it was estimated that one-sixth of the Irish people spoke the native tongue, and the proportion is growing steadily.

This is a triumph for a language which was a medium for literature 10 centuries ago and then dropped back almost out of sight. Only the peasants in some of the Irish villages clung to the pleasing twist of the Gaelic words, and for them it was the language of the fireside. The vocabulary which remained in use was made up chiefly of words describing the life of kitchen, farm and courtship, and some of the quaint language of the Celtic fairy lore.

Aside from their inherent affection for the racial language, the Irish are interested in the revival of Gaelic as a medium of literature. It is only in the past 50 years that scholars have been working on the old Gaelic manuscripts with a view to having them published. The manuscripts of the Irish literature were so widely scattered that for centuries they had lain almost unnoticed. Irish monks, who were banned from the country, had taken some manuscripts to Belgium, France and Italy and other parts of Europe, so that to study the Irish writings it was necessary to travel abroad and seek them out in cathedrals, libraries and cloisters. Many of the wandering manuscripts were lost in wars and invasions. Even so lately as the destruction of Louvain cathedral in the recent war a number of old Irish manuscripts were lost.

EDSEL FORD TO EMPLOY 200 DETROIT WAR VETS

Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Co., notified headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Detroit that he would employ 200 men daily from the veterans' bureau for an indefinite period. Only men who have resided in Detroit six months or more would be employed, it was made clear. Men working in other factories will not be accepted. Single men will be given an equal opportunity with those having families as long as they are war veterans.

In his announcement, Mr. Ford was said by bureau officials to have stated places would be made in the Ford plants to take care of the added employes. The announcement also stated destitute men given positions would be paid wages in advance.

SAYS THOUSANDS DOOMED TO DIE

American Asserts 50 Pct. of Rumanians Are Sure to Starve.

Fifty per cent of the famine stricken population in the district of Ufa (Southeastern Russia) is doomed to die of hunger and in the Bashkir republic, (Southern Ural region) 35 per cent will undergo a like fate, says a report to the American Relief administration by P. H. Hofstra, of Grand Rapids, Mich., executive for the areas named.

Mr. Hofstra says this is a very conservative estimate, being based on figures obtained some time back. Brought up to date, the figures probably would be 25 per cent higher, "even allowing for the full American effort," he says.

Under the feeding program made possible by the American congressional appropriation, an adult receives, one Russian funt, or roughly 14 ounces, of raw corn per day.

In the two areas named, there were 948,885 adult "famine subjects" but only 520,000 portions can be issued.

In addition to adults, the Relief administration was caring on Feb. 15 for 105,778 children in this territory.

The province of Ufa holds at least one-tenth of the total of the famine-stricken people of Russia, says Dr. Sematshko, Russian commissar of health, who describes that province as one of the worst of the famine districts.

WORK PICKS UP IN CITIES

Automotive and Allied Industries Lead in Better Conditions.

Increased employment ranging up to 28 per cent over the preceding month has been reported to the employment service of the department of labor from 43 of 65 representative cities for the month ending March 31. The automotive and allied industries, iron and steel and their products and lumber headed the trades showing improved activity. The net increase for the country, figured on reports from 1,428 firms, was 2.5 per cent.

Many of the 22 cities reporting decreases were in the New England states, their reports reflecting the results of the textile strikes now in progress. Leather, chemicals and food products also employed fewer workers in March than in February. Denver led the reporting cities with an increase in employment in March of 28.2 per cent.

"Industry took up considerable slack in March," said Francis I. Jones, director general of the employment service.

"Business will not come back with a jump, but every indication points to a general progressive movement. The coal situation may check improvement in certain lines, interrupting a steady, healthy swing heading to normal conditions. However, there is a general pronounced optimistic feeling that warrants the statement that April will show increased activity other than in coal and cotton textiles.

Reports from 241 of the principal industrial centers, he added, indicated an active building program with an increased ratio of new residences.

Job Ended in Smoke

Miss Frances Smith of Dublin was "fired" by her employers for smoking in working hours. She sued them, but the court held she was legally discharged.

Big Engine Sale

Prices Smashed on OTTAWA Engines. Only sold direct from factory. 3 month's trial. Easy Terms. Write for Engine BOOK and Sale Prices Today.

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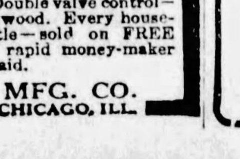

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A War on Film

On the film that ruins teeth

Dental science has declared a war on film. Millions of people, half the world over, have joined it. And leading dentists everywhere are securing new recruits.

This ten-day test will show you the results. Make it and note the change that comes in cleaner, prettier teeth.

Makes teeth dingy

Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. It makes white teeth look dingy. And most tooth troubles are now traced to that film.

Film is what discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Many serious troubles are now traced to them.

Failed to end it

Old teeth-cleaning methods have failed to end film. Much was left to night and day threaten serious damage. That's why well-brushed teeth discolored and decayed.

Dental science has for years sought ways to fight that film. Two effective methods have been found, and able authorities have well proved their efficiency.

Now those methods are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent—a tooth paste based on modern dental knowledge. And to millions of people it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning.

These five effects twice daily

Pepsodent combats the film in two effective ways. It leaves teeth highly polished, so film less easily adheres.

It also multiplies the salivary flow. That is Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits that cling. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer of acids which cause decay.

Every application brings these five desired effects. All of them are deemed essential. But old methods never brought them.

Send the coupon for a 10-day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear.

In a week the results will surprise and delight you. And your home, we believe, will adopt this new method. Don't wait longer. Cut out the coupon now.

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The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, whose every application brings five desired effects. Approved by highest authorities, and now advised by leading dentists everywhere. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free

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Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

Only one tube to a family.

26 MILLION IS DUE U. S. ON WAR CONTRACTS

War contracts audited by the war department to date show approximately $45,000,000 due the government, it was disclosed at hearings on the military bill before the senate appropriations committee. Of this sum, it was stated, more than $26,000,000 is in "process of collection" and about $4,000,000 in claims against contractors have been turned over to the department of justice for legal action.

Asking for an adequate force for further examination of the contracts, Brig. Gen. Lord, chief of the department's finance section, told the committee the auditing must be completed in five years if worthwhile results are to be obtained.

Famed Cavalryman Dies

Trumpteer James Richardson, of England, a survivor of the famous Balaclava cavalry charge immortalized by Tennyson, is dead. Two years ago seven canister shots were removed from his shoulder, where they had lodged years without causing him discomfort.

Last-Minute Style

You really have no idea how stunning this dressy model is until you see it. The material is a lovely all-wool worsted jersey with a silk lustre—regular $2.50 yard quality retail—the use of fine color silk for collar, hips and piping in front and on sleeves is new. Offered at cost to make friends.

Offered at MANUFACTURER'S COST $4.9[illegible]

All Wool Jersey Reg. $10.00 Value

Extra fulness either side of hips makes it easy to fit any one. SIZES 14 to 20; 34 to [illegible] bust. Order by A637, Navy A638, Brown A[illegible], Taupe Gray A[illegible]

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Simply give bust, waist and hip measures, length of back from neck to hem, color wanted, and pay postman $4.9[illegible] and postage when delivered.

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Size	Tires	Tubes	Size	Tires	Tubes
30x3	$ 8.60	$1.10	34x4	$16.30	$1.80
30x3½	9.95	1.25	32x4½	20.95	2.10
32x3½	12.90	1.60	33x4½	21.70	2.15
31x4	13.85	1.60	34x4½	22.25	2.20
32x4	15.30	1.70	35x4½	23.15	2.30
33x4	15.95	1.75	35x5	25.10	2.70

These big sturdy, substantial cords, are built of new, strong, fresh material throughout by a well known manufacturer who guarantees every tire to be free from defects and workmanship. Our slashed prices are far lower than other standard make tires, yet we absolutely guarantee our Cords to give full 8000 miles service.

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Guarantees you full 8000 miles service on our cords or an immediate adjustment on a mileage basis. The tires reputation for long, hard service together with our liberal guarantee, gives positive assurance of entire satisfaction. You can't lose. Order today.

Send No Money All tires sent, no money down, for your examination. Pay only after convinced of the tremendous bargain value. We allow a special 5 per cent discount if full cash is sent with order. Shipment same day as received.

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THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

...right 1916, Little, Brown & Co.

...ntinued From Last Week.

CHAPTER XI.

Publicity Not Wanted.

...sil Santoine dying! Blind Mil... ...re Lawyer taken ill on train!" ...e alarm of the cry came to an... Eaton's question early the next ...ing. As he started up in his ...he shook himself into realiza... ...that the shouts were not merely ...of an evil dream; some one was ...ing the cry outside the car ...ow. He threw up the curtain ...saw a vagrant newsboy, evi... ...passing through the railroad ...to sell to the trainmen. Eaton's ...outside his window was not ...in sight, so Eaton lifted his ...ow from the screen, removed ...and hailing the boy, put out ...and for a paper. He took it be... ...he recalled that he had not ...a cent; but he looked for his ...in his trousers pocket and ...it out to the boy with the in... ..."How's that do?"

...e boy gaped, picked it up, ...and scampered off. Eaton ...the news sheet before him ...swiftly scanned the lines for in... ...as to the fate of the man ...for four days had been lying forty feet away from him at ...ther end of a Pullman car.

...paper, a Minneapolis one— ...at him that Santoine's condi... ...was very low and becoming ...worse. But below, under a ...ana date-line, Eaton saw it ...imed that the blind million... ...was merely sick; there was no ...tion anywhere of an attack. ...paper stated only that Basil ...ine, returning from Seattle ...his daughter and his secretary, ...Avery, had been taken seri... ...ill upon a train which had ...stalled for two days in the ...in Montana. The passenger ...whom the information had ...gained had heard that the ...was appendicitis, but he be... ...that was merely given out to ...some complication which had ...surgical treatment on the ...He was definite as regarded ...riousness of Mr. Santoine's ill... ...and described the measures ...to insure his quiet. The rail... ...officials refused, significantly, ...ke a statement regarding Mr. ...ine's present condition. There ...complete absence of any sug... ...of violence having been ...and also, Eaton found, there ...word given out that he him... ...had been found on the train. ...column ended with the state... ...that Mr. Santoine had passed ...Minneapolis and gone on to ...under care of Dr. Douglas ...r.

...n stared at the newspaper ...reading, after he saw that. ...ught first—or rather, he felt ...for himself. He had not re... ...until now that he was told ...Harriet Santoine had gone— ...her father had gone on, of ...she was with him—the ex... ...which he had felt her fair... ...almost her friendship to him. ...st he knew now that, since ...spoken to him after he was ...cused of the attack on her ...he had not felt entirely de... ...or friendless till now. And ...his start of dread for himself, ...also feeling for her. Even if ...taken her father from the ...end of this car early in the ...to remove him to another ...car for Chicago, she would ...watching beside him on the ...or was her watch beside the ...man over now? And now, if ...ther were dead, how could ...Santoine feel toward the ...om all others—if not she her... ...cused of the murder of her ...For evidently it was murder ...not just "an attack."

...why, if Santoine had been ...away or was dead or dying, ...ey left Eaton all night in the ...the yards? Since Santoine was ...would there be any longer ...in concealing the fact that ...been murdered?

...n turned the page before ...large print of a picture of ...Santoine looked at him from ...per—her beautiful, deep eyes ...at him, as he had often sur... ...her, frankly interested, ...ful, yet also gay. The news... ...had made up its lack of more ...and extended news by asso... ...her picture with her father's ...nting also a photograph of ...Avery—"closely associated ...Mr. Santoien in a confidential ...and rumored to be en... ...to Miss Santoine." Under the ...an's picture was a biography ...sort which newspaper offices ...ways prepared for the pass... ...the great.

...n did not read that then. The ...in the paper of an engage... ...between Avery and Harriet ...had only confirmed the re... ...which Eaton had imagined ...them. Avery, therefore, ...have gone on with her; and if ...watched beside her father, ...was with her; and if Basil ...was dead, his daughter was ...to Avery for comfort.

...feature somehow stirred ...so that he could not stay ...dressed and then paced ...forth the two or three ...compartment allowed him, ...ped now and then to listen; from outside came the noises of the yard; but he made out no sound within the car. If it had been occupied as on the days previous, he must have heard someone coming to the washroom at his end. Was he alone in the car now? or had the customary moving about taken place before he awoke?

Eaton had seen no one but the newsboy when he looked out of the window, but he felt sure that, if he had been left alone in the car, he was being watched so that he could not escape.

His hand moved toward the bell, then checked itself. By calling any one, he must now change his situation only for the worse; so long as they were letting him stay there, so much the better. He realized that it was long past the time when the porter usually came to make up his berth and they brought him breakfast; the isolation of the car might account for this delay, but it was more likely that he was to find another reason.

Finally, to free himself from his nervous listening for sounds which never came, he picked up the paper again. A column told of Santoine's youth, his blindness, his early struggle to make a place for himself and his final triumph—position, wealth and power gained; Eaton, reading of Harriet Santoine's father, followed these particulars with interest; and further down the column his interest became even greater. He read:

The news of Mr. Santoine's visit of a week on the Coast, if not known already in great financial circles, is likely to prove interesting. Troubles between little people are tried in the courts; the powerful settle their disagreements among themselves and without appeal to the established tribunals in which their cases are settled without the public knowing they have been tried at all. Basil Santoine, of late years, has been known to the public as one of the greatest and most influential of the advisers to the financial rulers of America; but before the public knew him he was recognized by the financial masters as one of the most able, clear-minded and impartial of the adjudicators among them in their own disputes. For years he has been the chief agent in keeping peace among some of the great conflicting interests, and more than once he has advised the declaring of financial war when war seemed to him the correct solution. Thus, five years ago, when the violent death of Matthew Latron threatened to precipitate trouble among Western capitalists, Santoine kept order in what might very well have become financial chaos. If his recent visit to the Pacific Coast was not purely for personal reasons but was also to adjust antagonisms such as charged by Gabriel Warden before his death, the loss of Santoine at this time may precipitate troubles which, living, his advice and information might have been able to prevent.

Having read and reread this long paragraph, Eaton started to tear out the picture of Harriet Santoine before throwing the paper away; then he desisted and thrust the sheets out of the window. As he sat thinking, with lips tight closed, he heard for the first time that morning footsteps at his end of the car. The door of his compartment was unlocked and opened, and he saw Dr. Sinclair.

"Mr. Santoine wants to speak to you,' the surgeon announced quietly.

This startling negation of all he imagined, unnerved Eaton. He started up, then sank back for better composure.

"Mr. Santoine is here, then?"

"Here? Of course he's here."

"And he's conscious?"

"He has been conscious for the better part of two days. Didn't they tell you?" Sinclair frowned. "I heard Miss Santoine send word to you by the conductor soon after her father first came to himself."

"You mean he will recover!"

"He would recover from any injury which was not inevitably fatal. He was in perfect physical condition, and I never have known a patient to grasp so completely the needs of his own case and to help the surgeon as much by his control of himself."

Eaton looked toward the window, breathing hard. "I heard the newsboys—"

Sinclair shrugged. "The papers print what they can get and in the way which seems most effective to them," was his only comment.

Eaton pulled himself together. So Santoine was neither dead nor dying. Therefore, at worst, the charge of murder would not be made; and at best—what? He was soon to find out; the papers evidently were entirely in error or falsely informed. Basil Santoine was still at the other end of the car, and his daughter would be with him there. But as Eaton followed Sinclair out of the compartment into the aisle, he halted a moment—the look of the car was so entirely different from what he had expected. A nurse in white uniform sat in one of the seats toward the middle of the car, sewing; another nurse, likewise clothed in white, had just come out from the drawing room at the end of the car; Avery and Sinclair apparently had been playing cribbage, for Avery sat at a little table in the section which had been occupied by Santoine, with cards and cribbage board in front of him. The surgeon led Eaton to the door of the drawing room, showed him in and left him.

Harriet Santoine was sitting on the little lounge opposite the berth where her father lay. She was watching the face of her father, and as Eaton stood in the door, he saw her lean forward and gently touch her father's hand; then she turned and saw Eaton.

"Here is Mr. Eaton, Father," she said.

"Sit down," Santoine directed.

Harriet made room for Eaton upon the seat beside her; and Eaton, sitting down, gazed across at the blind man in the berth. Santoine was lying flat on his back, his bandaged head turned a little toward Eaton and supported by pillows; he was not wearing his dark glasses, and his eyes were open. Eyes of themselves are capable of no expression except as they may be clear or bloodshot, or by the contraction or dilation of the pupils, or as they shift or are fixed upon some object: their "expression" is caused by movements of the lids and brows and other parts of the face. Santoine's eyes had the motionless of the eyes of those who have been long blind; seeing nothing, with pupils which did not change in size, they had only the abstracted look which, with men who see, accompanies deep thought. The blind man was very weak and must stay quite still; and he recognized it; but he knew too that his strength was more than equal to the task of recovery, and he showed that he knew it. His mind and will were, obviously, at their full activity, and he had fully his sense of hearing.

This explained to Eaton the better color in his daughter's face; yet she was still constrained and nervous; evidently she had not found her ordeal over with the start of convalescence of her father. Her lips trembled now as she turned to Eaton; but she did not speak directly to him yet; it was Basil Santoine who suddenly inquired:

"What is it they call you?"

"My name is Philip D. Eaton." Eaton realized as soon as he had spoken that both question and answer had been unnecessary, and Santoine had asked only to hear Eaton's voice.

The blind man was silent for a moment, as he seemed to consider the voice and try again vainly to place it in his memories. Then he spoke to his daughter.

"Describe him, Harriet."

"About thirty," she said. "—under rather than over that. Six feet or a little more in height. Slender, but muscular and athletic. Skin and eyes clear and with a look of health. Complexion naturally rather fair, but darkened by being outdoors a good deal. Hair dark brown, straight and parted at the side. Smooth shaven. Eyes blue-gray, with straight lashes. Eyebrows straight and dark. Forehead smooth, broad and intelligent. Nose straight and neither short nor long; nostrils delicate. Mouth straight, with lips neither thin nor full. Chin neither square nor pointed, and without a cleft. Face and head, in general, of oval Anglo-American type."

"Go on," said Santoine.

Harriet was breathing quickly. "Hands well shaped, strong but without sign of manual labor; nails cared for but not polished. Gray business suit, new, but not made by an American tailor and of a style several years old. Soft-bosomed shirt of plain design with soft cuffs. Medium-height turn-down white linen collar. Four-in-hand tie, tied by himself. Black shoes. No jewelry except watch chain."

"In general?" Santoine suggested.

"In general, apparently well-educated, well-bred, intelligent young American. Expression frank. Manner self-controlled and reserved. Seems sometimes younger than he must be, sometimes older. Something has happened at some time which had had a great effect and can't be forgotten."

While she spoke, the blood, rising with her embarrassment, had dyed Harriet's face; suddenly now she looked away from him and out of the window.

Her feeling seemed to be perceived by Santoine. "Would you rather I sent for Avery, daughter?" he asked.

"No; no!" She turned again toward Eaton and met his look defiantly.

Eaton merely waited. He was confident that much of this description of himself had been given Santoine by his daughter before the attack had been made on him and that she had told him also as fully as she could the two conversations she had had with Eeaton. He could not, somehow, conceive it possible that Santoine needed to refresh his memory; the description, therefore, must have been for purposes of comparison. Santoine, in his blindness, no doubt found it necessary to get descriptions of the same one thing from several people, in order that he might check one description against another. He probably had Harriet's and Avery's description of Eaton and now was getting Harriet's again.

"He would be called, I judge, a rather likable-looking man?" Santoine said tentatively; his question plainly was only meant to lead up to something else; Santoine had judged in that particular already.

"I think he makes that impression."

"Certainly he does not make the impression of being a man who could be hired to commit a crime?"

"Very far from it."

"Or who would commit a crime for his own interest—material or financial interest, I mean?"

"No."

"But he might be led into crime by some personal, deeper interest. He has shown deep feeling. I believe—strong, personal feeling, Harriet?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Eaton," —Santoine addressed him suddenly—"I understand that you have admitted that you were at the house of Gabriel Warden the evening he was killed while in his car. Is that so?"

"Yes," said Eaton.

"You are the man, then, of whom Gabriel Warden spoke to his wife?"

"I believe so."

"You believe so?"

"I mean," Eaton explained quietly, "that I came by appointment to call on Mr. Warden that night. I believe that it must have been to me that Mr. Warden referred in the conversation with his wife which has since been quoted in the newspapers."

"Because you were in such a situation that, if Mr. Warden defended you, he would himself meet danger?"

"I did not say that," Eaton denied guardedly.

"What, then, was your position in regard to Mr. Warden?"

Eaton remained silent.

"You refuse to answer?" Santoine inquired.

"I refuse."

"In spite of the probability that Mr. Warden met his death because of his intention to undertake something for you?"

"I have not been able to fix that as a probability."

The blind man stopped. Plainly he appreciated that, where Connery and Avery had failed in their questionings, he was not likely to succeed easily; and with his limited strength, he proceeded on a line likely to meet less prepared resistance.

"Mr. Eaton, have I ever injured you personally—I don't mean directly, as man to man, for I should remember that; have I ever done anything which indirectly has worked injury on you or your affairs?"

"No," Eaton answered.

"Who sent you aboard this train?"

"Sent me? No one."

"You took the train of your own will because I was taking it?"

"I have not said I took it because you were taking it."

"That seems to be proved. You can accept it from me; it has been proved. Did you take the train in order to attack me?"

"No."

"To spy upon me?"

"No."

Santoine was silent for an instant. "What was it you took the train to tell me?"

"I? Nothing."

Santoine moved his head upon the pillow.

"Father!" the daughter warned.

"Oh, I am careful, Harriet; Dr. Sinclair allows me to move a little. . . . . Mr. Eaton, in one of the three answers you have just given me, you are not telling the truth. I defy you to find in human reasoning more than four reasons why my presence could have made you take this train in the manner and with the attending circumstances you did. You took it to injure me, or to protect me from injury; to learn something from me, or to inform me of something. I discard the second of these possibilities because you asked for a berth in another car and for other reasons which make it impossible. However, I will ask it of you. Did you take the train to protect me from injury?"

"No."

"Which of your former answers do you wish to change, then?"

"None."

"You deny all four possibilities?"

"Yes."

"Then you are using denial only to hide the fact, whatever it may be; and of the four possibilities I am obliged to select the first as the most likely."

"You mean that I attacked you?"

"That is not what I said. I said you must have taken the train to injure me, but that does not mean necessarily that it was to attack me with your own hand. Any attack aimed against me would be likely to have several agents. There would be somewhere, probably, a distant brain that had planned it; there would be an intelligent brain near by to oversee it; and there would be a strong hand to perform it. The overseeing brain and the performing hand—or hands—might belong to one person, or to two, or more. How many there were I cannot now determine, since people were allowed to get off the train. The conductor and Avery—"

"Father!"

"Yes, Harriet; but I expected better of Avery. Mr. Eaton, as you are plainly withholding the truth as to your reason for taking this train, and as I have suffered injury, I am obliged—from the limited information I now have—to assume that you knew an attack was to be made by some one, upon that train. In addition to the telegram, addressed to you under the name of Eaton and informing you of my presence on the train, I also have been informed, of course, of the code message received by you addressed to Hillward. You refused, I understand, to favor Mr. Avery with an explanation of it; do you wish to give me one now?"

"No," said Eaton.

"It has, of course, been deciphered," the blind man went on calmly. "The fact that it was based upon your pocket English-Chinese dictionary as a word-book was early suggested; the deciphering from that was simply a trial of some score of ordinary enigma plans, until the meaning appeared."

Eaton made no comment. Santoine went on:

"And that very interesting meaning presented another possible explanation—not as to your taking the train, for as to that there can be only the four I mentioned—but as to the attack itself, which would exonerate you from participation in it. It is because of this that I am treating you with the consideration I do. If that explanation were correct, you would—"

"What?"

"You would have had nothing to do with the attack, and yet you would know who made it."

At this, Eaton stared at the blind man and wet his lips.

"What do you mean?" he said.

Santoine did not reply to the question. "What have you been doing yesterday and today?" he asked.

"Waiting," Eaton answered.

"For what?"

"For the railroad people to turn me over to the police."

"So I understood. That is why I asked you. I don't believe in cat-and-mouse methods, Mr. Eaton; so I am willing to tell you that there is no likelihood of your being turned over to the police immediately. I have taken this matter out of the hands of the railroad people. We live in a complex world, Mr. Eaton, and I am in the most complex current of it. I certainly shall not allow the publicity of a police examination of you to publish the fact that I have been attacked so soon after the successful attack upon Mr. Warden—and in a similar manner—until I know more about both attacks and about you—why you came to see Warden that night and how, after failing to see him alive, you followed me, and whether that fact led to the attempt at my life."

Eaton started to speak and then stopped.

"What were you going to say?" Santoine urged.

"I will not say it," Eaton refused.

"However, I think I understand your impulse. You were about to remind me that there has been nothing to implicate you in any guilty connection with the murder of Mr. Warden. I do not now charge that."

He hesitated; then, suddenly lost in thought, as some new suggestion seemed to come to him which he desired to explain alone, he motioned with a hand in dismissal. "That is all." Then, almost immediately: "No; wait! . . . Harriet, has he made any sign while I have been talking?"

"Not much, if any," Harriet answered. "When you said he might not have had anything to do with the attack upon you, but in that case he must know who it was that struck you, he shut his eyes and wet his lips."

"That is all, Mr. Eaton," Santoine repeated.

Eaton started back to his compartment. As he turned, Harriet Santoine looked up at him and their eyes met; and her look confirmed to him what he had felt before—that her father, now taking control of the investigation of the attack upon himself, was not continuing it with prejudice or predisposed desire to damage Eaton, except as the evidence accused him. And her manner now told, even more plainly than Santoine's, that the blind man had viewed the evidence as far from conclusive against Eaton; and as Harriet showed that she was glad of that, Eaton realized how she must have taken his side against Avery in reporting to her father.

For Santoine must have depended entirely upon circumstances presented to him by Avery and Connery and her; and Eaton was very certain that Avery and Connery had accused him; so Harriet Santoine—it could only be she—had opposed them in his defense. The warmth of his gratitude to her for this suffused him as he bowed to her; she returned a frank, friendly little nod which brought back to him their brief companionship on the first day on the train.

And as Eaton went back to his compartment through the open car, Dr. Sinclair looked up at him, but Avery, studying his cribbage hand, pretended not to notice he was passing. So Avery admitted too that affairs were turning toward the better, just now at least, for Eaton. When he was again in his compartment, no one came to lock him in. The porter who brought his breakfast a few minutes later, apologized for its lateness, saying it had to be brought from a club car on the next track, whither the others in the car, except Santoine, had gone.

Eaton had barely finished with this tardy breakfast when a bumping against the car told him that it was being coupled to a train. The new train started, and now the track followed the Mississippi river. Eaton, looking forward from his window as the train rounded curves, saw that the Santoine car was now the last one of a train—presumably bound from Minneapolis to Chicago.

South they went, through Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the weather grew warmer and the Spring further advanced. The snow was quite cleared from the ground, and the willows beside the ditches in the fields were beginning to show green sprouts. At nine o'clock in the evening, some minutes after crossing the state line into Illinois, the train stopped at a station where the last car was cut off.

A motor-ambulance and other limousine motor cars were waiting in the light from the station. Eaton, seated at the window, saw Santoine carried out on a stretcher and put into the ambulance. Harriet Santoine, after giving a direction to a man who apparently was a chauffeur, got into the ambulance with her father. The surgeon and the nurse rode with them. They drove off. Avery entered another automobile, which swiftly disappeared. Conductor Connery came for the last time to Eaton's door.

"Miss Santoine says you're to go with the man she's left here for you. Here's the things I took from you. The money's all there. Mr. Santoine says you've been his guest on this car."

Eaton received back his purse and billfold. He put them in his pocket without examining their contents. The porter appeared with his overcoat and hat. Eaton put them on and stepped out of the car. "This is the gentleman," Connery said to the chauffeur to whom Harriet Santoine had spoken. The man opened the door of the limousine; another man, whom Eaton had not before seen, was seated in the car; Eaton stepped in. Connery extended his hand—"Good-by, sir."

"Good-by."

The motor car drove down a wide, winding road with tall, spreading trees on both sides. Lights shone, at intervals, from windows of what must be large and handsome homes. The man in the car with Eaton, whose duty plainly was only that of a guard, did not speak to Eaton nor Eaton to him. The motor passed other limousines occasionally; then, though the road was still wide and smooth and still bounded by great trees, it was lonelier; no houses appeared for half a mile; then lights glowed directly ahead; the car ran under the porte-cochere of a great stone country mansion; a servant sprang to the door of the limousine and opened it; another man seized Eaton's hand-baggage from beside the chauffeur. Eaton entered a large, beamed and paneled hallway with an immense fireplace with logs burning in it; there was a wide stairway which the servant, who had appointed himself Eaton's guide, ascended. Eaton followed him and found another great hall upstairs. The servant led him to one of the doors opening off this and into a large room, fitted for a man's occupancy, with dark furniture, cases containing books on hunting, sports and adventure, and smoking things; off this was a dressing room with the bath next; beyond was a bedroom.

"These are to be your rooms, sir," the servant said. A valet appeared and unpacked Eaton's traveling bag.

"Anything else, sir?" The man, who had finished unpacking his clothes and laying them out, approached respectfully. "I've drawn your bath tepid, sir; is that correct?"

"Quite," said Eaton. "There's nothing else."

"Very good. Good night, sir. If there's anything else, the second button beside the bed will bring me, sir."

When the man had withdrawn noiselessly and closed the door, Eaton stood staring about the rooms dazedly; then he went over and tried the door. It opened; it was not locked. He turned about and went into the dressing room and began taking off his clothes; he stepped into the bathroom and felt the tepid bath. In a moment he was in the bath; fifteen minutes later he was in bed with the window open beside him, letting in the crisp, cool breeze. But he had not the slightest idea of sleep; he had undressed, bathed, and gone to bed to convince himself that what he was doing was real, that he was not acting in a dream.

He got up and went to the window and looked out, but the night was cloudy and dark, and he could see nothing except some lighted windows. As he watched, the light was switched out. Eaton went back to bed, but amazement would not let him sleep.

He was in Santoine's house; he knew it could be no other than Santoine's house. It was to get into Santoine's house that he had come from Asia; he had thought and planned and schemed all through the long voyage on the steamer how it was to be done. He would have been willing to cross the Continent on foot to accomplish it; no labor that he could imagine would have seemed too great to him if this had been its end; and here it had been done without effort on his part, naturally, inevitably! Chance and circumstance had done it! And as he realized this, his mind was full of what he had to do in Santoine's house. For many days he had not thought about that; it had seemed impossible that he could have any opportunity to act for himself. And the return to his thoughts of possibility of carrying out his original plan brought before him thoughts of his friends—those friends who, through his exile, had been faithful to him but whose identity or existence he had been obliged to deny, when questioned, to protect them as well as himself.

As he lay on his bed in the dark, he stared upward to the ceiling, wide awake, thinking of those friends whose devotion to him might be justified at last; and he went over again and tested and reviewed the plan he had formed. But it never had presumed a position for him—even if it was the position of a semi-prisoner — inside Santoine's house. And he required more information of the structure of the house than he as yet had, to correct his plan further. But he could not, without too great risk of losing everything, discover more that night; he turned over and set himself to go to sleep.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

A GARDEN full of flower buds and little tots is one way to show that Easter is the brightest, gayest and happiest day of all the year.

Is 9999 skeptical about Easter showers—or has she a new parasol? Which ever way it is, she is a coy little miss and we approve of her Easter costume.

The tiny babes whose heads are getting all mixed up in the fluffy clouds are arrayed for Spring weather but it hardly seems fair that 1122 should have bonnet and beads both, and 1037 neither, so the inevitable is about to happen—1037 is going to yank 'em off.

What vine wouldn't climb as fast as it possibly could when far above it leaned the golden head of a dear little fairy? Her handmade yoke was embroidered with loving care and is dainty enough for the blessed baby.

Picking buds from a flower pot is the favorite sport of 1119 who kneels under the lattice wall at the same time taking care not to rest her cute bare knees on the cobble stones.

Flipping pebbles into the pool requires skill especially when mother's last words were to be careful not to get any mud on the new frock, but with the watchful assistance of 1160, she looks as spick and span as she did before she came into the garden.

Quills, sashes, and frills at neck and elbow make a harmonious trio of the three sweet maids who are growing so fast that it is distracting to find a style which won't make them look gawky and awkward. Clothes have a way of doing that very thing to twelve-year-olds but we have solved the problem. Could anything pe prettier, more simple and girlish than their Easter frocks?

Like the two in the corner it is with reluctance that we say "goodbye" for nothing in the world is sweeter than a whole garden full of precious little girls.

No. 9990—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1122—Child's Dress—Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1037—Child's Dress—Cut in sizes 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material with ¼ yard 12-inch contrasting.

No. 1082—Child's Dress—Cut in sizes ½, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 3 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1119—Child's Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch plaid material with ⅞ yard 26-inch plain material.

No. 1130—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 yards 36-inch material with 12 yards plaiting.

No. 1160—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards 36-inch plain material with ⅞ yard 32-in. plaid material.

No. 1143—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material for overdress and 1¼ yards 36-inch material for guimpe.

No. 1042—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch material with 2¼ yards binding.

No. 1156—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yards 36-inch material with ½ yard 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1088—Girls' Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards 36-inch material with 1⅞ yards plaiting.

No. 1032—Girls' Middy Suit—Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1⅜ yards 36-inch material with 3¾ yards braid for blouse and 2 yards 36-inch material for bloomers.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc. MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

KING BORIS IS UNHAPPY; FACTIONS MAR WOOING

King Boris wanted to marry Princess Marie of Rumania, but the Italian faction in his court prevented this. Then he turned to Princess Yolanda of Italy, only to meet opposition from the pro-Rumanian faction. Now it is reported that he has turned his hopes and ambitions toward an English princess.

DYE SKIRT, COAT DRAPERIES WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint faded, shabby skirts, dresses, waits, coats, sweaters, stockings, hangings, draperies, everything like new. Buy "Diamond Dyes" — no other kind — then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed, even if you have never dyed before. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade or run.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1922.

Strikes, like matrimony, are peaceful at the start.

Bareness is the tendency of the times. The exception is to hide the naked truth.

A statesman is a politician who rises above politics.

There will be less lawbreaking among criminals when men of influence quit violating law in their quiet, genteel ways.

Perhaps radio will enable us to see ourselves as others see us.

Lima Beane says the corkscrew was the straightest thing connected with the booze business.

Man's self-determination is at its lowest ebb when he wakes up in the morning.

The unwritten law is too messy for general use.

A radical is a man who is opposed to keeping quiet simply because there is nothing to say.

"Neglect not the gift that is in thee," says the Most Popular Book. And the fellow who has a talent for lying accepts the admonition by telling a whopper.

A referendum is an expensive way of determining whether the majority is ready to change its mind and vote as the minority howls.

Few men worry about the wickedness of betting. It is the danger of losing that holds them back.

If we sprang from monkeys somebody ought to tell us why monkeys are still monkeys.

Because a few thousand men make a noise like a beer pump it doesn't follow that a majority of the people of Ohio have changed their minds about prohibition.

In politics third parties are mostly platform.

Burbank has developed a four-leaf clover, but that is about his limit in that line. He can't grow the left hind foot of a rabbit in a country graveyard at midnight in the dark of the moon.

When a wild youngster marries he should settle down, that his wife may get credit for taming him.

Ohio brewers have about as much chance of getting John Barleycorn back on his feet as Jess Willard, with one hand tied behind him, has of licking Jack Dempsey.

Lloyd George's greatest achievement will come when he wraps Lenine around his little finger.

We fly in the face of accepted public opinion long enough to say there are good mothers-in-law, good step-mothers and widows who remarry and make good wives.

Faith in God would be a wholesome thing in life, even in the remote possibility that eternity might develop as truth that there is no God.

Jazz has its defenders. It is clear that we can't all live in the same key.

The pen is mightier than the sword, if not in fact equal to poison gas.

It would be worth a million dollars to wear a cold, hard face like some that rich men sit behind day after day.

Emma Goldman has gone back on the Bolsheviks. She was for them while they were breaking up the furniture. Emma is out of tune with anything milder than blood and thunder.

A woman isn't old as long as she sits on the floor to pull on her stockings.

No opponent of a soldier's bonus has gone so far as to argue that the boys didn't fight.

Men who work when there is work to be done never talk about the world owing them a living.

Candidates for re-election to congress will have to possess considerable nerve to proclaim themselves wet, while under oath to support the Constitution, which is dry.

We must take many things for granted and accept much on faith as we go along. Otherwise we shall be miserably discontented.

Nature's hatred of a vacuum may account for the strange things some heads contain.

Taxpayers never get a bargain for their money.

Landing on a brother's neck is not the approved way of "getting there with both feet."

We have never heard anybody argue that the Golden Rule is wrong. Usually it is endorsed, but not adopted.

A sick man's chances of getting well are better if he has tobacco to give up.

If the angel of the courtship days develops into a regular woman after marriage she is fulfilling her mission. No regular man could ask more.

Trotzky, it is hinted, is beginning to feel like Napoleon. Guess there is no danger of him looking like Washington crossing the Delaware.

One of the unaccountable things of life is how a bachelor can get through Spring without getting caught in the matrimonial web.

If conscience is a still small voice retribution stalks its game with pussyfooted stealth.

An Endurance Test

The arithmetic of the coal strike explains the want of excitement and resentment in industry against a situation that, under average conditions, would be denounced as an attempt to send convalescent prosperity back to the sickbed. It explains, too, why the miners' leaders were only half-hearted in their demands for bargaining now.

The bituminous coal that has been stored in anticipation of the strike amounts to 60,000,000 tons. About 8,000,000 tons are used weekly at present. So in storage alone there is enough coal to last for more than seven weeks. The production of non-union fields is under 3,000,000 tons a week. But it can be pushed up to 4,000,000 tons without difficulty. Under pressure, these fields might mine nearly 6,000,000 tons. There is little prospect that industry need begin worrying about its fuel supply for three months.

It is estimated that the reserve funds of the unions are sufficient to last three months. But they may be much larger for during the war and for nearly two years after money was pouring into the union headquarters, the unions' share in prosperity made certain by the "check-off" system. By this system the operators were collectors of union dues and subtracted them from the pay envelopes.

In bartering now about wages the miners would be at the disadvantage of dealing with an opponent untroubled by a demand for his wares. They would be sellers where buyers are scarce and indifferent. They hope to see the coal reserves exhausted in three months, the public calling for fuel, the operators in the mood to buy labor at the price that labor establishes, or near it.

There seems to be no occasion today to sentimentalize over the situation either for the miners or the consuming public. An adjustment has to be made in the coal fields and it will be better for everyone concerned if the strike closes some of the mines for years to come and persuades many of the miners to abandon a calling so overmanned that the workers are competing with one another for work almost as much as the operators of union and non-union fields have been competing for orders.

The Tamed Radical

In November, 1919, a communist leader was urging the overthrow of organized government by the use of the bomb and the torch. The government decided to strike back. The communist went for a long journey that took him to Russia via Mexico and finally back home. The other day he went into court, renounced his 1919 code of political principles and expressed gratitude for a suspended sentence.

It was noticeable in the case of Victor Berger and "Big Bill" Haywood and other flaming radicals that their speech while at liberty differed a great deal from their statements in the court rooms. From frenzied bravery they became as soft-spoken as turtle doves. From men who advised wholesale murder almost in so many words they developed the harmlessness of tadpoles.

The truth is that our average radical is the victim of his own mouthing. He is in love with sensational conversation. The bold, provocative phrase has been hypnotized. Arrest acts upon him like the gold cure on the inebriate. It steams the wildness out of him. It tames and domesticates him. In the presence of grim-faced justice he recants with all the ease that a bootlegger swears to his innocence. His principles are as nothing compared with his longing to run at large.

In suspending the sentence of the communist leader the bench has measured the importance of the advocate of political reorganization by force exactly as the public has come to measure it. For a time the people took these hair-tearing revolutionists too seriously. They have turned out to be jokes—poor-spirited, cheap, rat-like, with less will to stand by their policies than a cockroach to fight for his claim on a pastepot.

More Pork

All the news of the day is propitious for pork. It indicates an excellent supply of ham and bacon, spare ribs and chops, roasts and sausage. That is to say, plenty of some of the most esteemed items in the bill of fare, often rather limited, on which the American farmers of bygone generations grew strong and hardy and reared sons and daughters who played a great part in shaping the expansion and directing the progress of this nation.

It is worth while to note, in passing, that the diet faddists who had for their war cry, "Tell me what you eat, and I'll tell you what you are," were always out of luck when some cynical and disconcerting person asked how they accounted for the sore need of all the missions that American pork-eaters could support in Turkey, to dull the edge of Moslem fanaticism and cruelty, notwithstanding the boycotting of pork by the followers of the Prophet, for a dozen centuries. The man who thinks that the New England farmers who made salt pork one of the staples of their fare were more swinish than the Kurds, is in need of an inquiry concerning the state of his wits.

But to explain about the prospects for pork.

There are about a million or more hogs in the country than there were a year ago. Because corn has been cheap and abundant and the weather has been mild, the hogs coming into market fatter than usual. Their average weight is the greatest record in recent years. And the supply of corn still to be disposed of is extraordinarily large, perhaps the biggest ever known.

It is going to be marketed, in great part, in the form of pork. The price of hogs is relatively better than the price of corn, and the pigs are in sight to convert the grain into meat. So all the conditions which count foretell an unusual supply of pork and other hog products, from lard to fertilizers.

This means getting back to prewar times. It is normalcy in the country's food. It suits American tastes and ministers to American wants. If Turkey and Arabia do not agree, so much the worse for them.

Giving to Europe

When a single steamship takes out of New York gifts to the poor and suffering people of central Europe which are valued at fully $1,000,000 and that offering represents only the generosity of one religious denomination (the Baptist church), it requires little thought to perceive that the total of American giving to the outside world must be enormous. Most of it is not organized, or in charge of any agency which makes public reports of what it does in transmitting American gifts to Europe. The great bulk of presents never figure in any statistics published.

Former immigrants who go back to the countries they came from, either to remain there or only for brief visits, take a vast amount of money with them, for relatives or friends. Great sums are sent in the mails, often registered without any precise statement of the contents of the letters and parcels. Many millions of dollars go to Europe for gifts through banks and express companies. Much giving is done in the form of merchandise shipped abroad in various ways. American bonds and stocks are sent to members of families dependent upon bread-winners in the United States.

Altogether, this helping of the old world by the new, this assistance for Europe from America, in informal, unofficial ways which the government has nothing to do with and is never able to record in full is an important factor in the final balancing of accounts between this country and the foreign debtors. Their plight would be much worse at the end of every year if they did not get so much money from America which does not come in the way of business.

For many decades this phase of international finance must be reckoned with in all serious study of the trade relations between the United States and Europe.

Wearing Out Lands

The discussion of the Muscle Shoals contracts brings public attention to a fact, not widely realized, that much of the best land of the country is wearing out. The same sowing year after year, the same crops from season to season, have robbed the soil of entire districts. It is said that only one farmer in 10 in America puts anything back. But the time is near when all 10 must feed their acres lest shortly the land yield nothing. The demand for fertilizer will increase. It is sound public policy for Washington to see to it that, in leasing waterpower owned by the government, provision is made for the manufacture of fertilizer cheaply and in quantity.

It Can Be Done

In passing on a supplemental agreement to the four-power treaty the senators all managed to crowd into the same pasture. Not one reared upon his hind legs and brayed against "perfidious Albion." Not one of the whole lot waited until he had seen how the majority was voting and then, on the principle that the minority is always right, registered his opposition.

The things is a record for this session.

An old-time frigate captain offered a tot of grog all around if the crew would brace the yards in two minutes. It was done in less. "Now," said the captain, "I know you can do it and if ever again you take more than three minutes, I'll clap every last man of you in irons."

The country has been praying for something like teamwork in the senate. It had come to the conclusion that it was impossible. But it knows now that jangling and wrangling, obstructing and scratching and biting are not necessarily the nature of United States senators, to be expected and endured like yowling in a tomcat. It wishes it had some way of informing the senate that hereafter opposition for opposition's sake would not be tolerated and that any senator given to the vice would be clapped straightway into irons.

William J. Bryan is a remarkable man. Though defeated in three notable campaigns he has not allowed failure to embitter him against the human race. He will not as much as admit that the men who voted against him descended from monkeys.

In 24 hours a human being breathes six times in weight as much air as food and drink he consumes in that time. It's a good thing air is free.

A New York man paid $14,000 for 22 barrels of water, thinking he was buying hootch. The way of the transgressor is hard.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, "GRAND OLD MAN" OF AMERICAN LETTERS

THE centenary of the birth of Edward Everett Hale was observed this month, not only throughout the nation whose ideals of patriotism and pure Americanism were exemplified in his life and work, but in cultural centers the world over where his influence has left enduring memorials. He was born in Boston, April 3, 1822, and died June 10, 1909, in the fullness of a patriarchal life devoted to a humanitarian gospel whose fundamental doctrine he himself expressed in these familiar words: "Look up and not down, look forward and not back, look out and not in, and lend a hand."

After the summary fashion of popular appraisement his name is usually heralded as that of the author of "The Man Without a Country", a story which gave powerful inspiation to patriotic ideals throughout two wars in which his country was engaged, the Civil War and the late World War, and which is said by educators to be, in their experience, one of the most effective agencies known for the awakening of the young mind to a realization of what love of country really means. Yet this book was but a mere incident in the prolific literary life of Dr. Hale—a mere by-product, comparatively speaking, of his manifold activities. He was the "Grand Old Man" of American letters. More than 60 books—fiction, poetry, travel, sermons, biography and history—bear his name as author or editor, and all through his long life he was a voluminous contributor to newspapers and magazines.

Most of this vast output, extending over a public life of 70 years, was literature with a purpose—literature that was potent in raising the tone of American life and American ideals for more than half a century covering critical periods the country's development. Though his work, judged by the standards of literary classicism, may not be admitted to take rank with that of Emerson, or Hawthorne, or Lowell, or Longfellow, his friends and contemporaries, it would perhaps not be going too far to say that in its actual constructive results, in its proven cultural influences, its actual cumulative reactions surpass anything that attaches to the names of any of these eminent lights of American literature.

Emerson's transcendental fights were high above the heads of the average man. Lowell was a doctrinaire with the odor of the library lamp always around him, Hawthorne a dreamer and mystic whose appeal was to the aesthetic, Longfellow an academic poet. But Edward Everett Hale was essentially a humanitarian and a philanthropist, a man of the people whose primary interest was in the people and whose faith in them was unbounded.

Senator Hoar's Tribute.

Whether as preacher, or poet, fiction writer or historian, an intense human feeling is the predominant characteristic of all of Hale's writings. But the best fruits of his active life are to be found in his efforts as an organizer of self betterment associations—in a quiet, persistent propaganda carried on throughout his life directed to the promotion of "uplift" and "self-help" organizations. He was a power in enforcing upon philanthropic and charitable organizations the wholesome doctrine that formation was better than reformation—or at least the most effective means of reformation—and the gospel that he preached from the pulpit and in his books and through the press was largely the inspiration of such movements as the Society for Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, the Band of Hope, the King's Daughters and the Lend-a-Hand clubs, whose membership throughout the world is now numbered in the millions. He also was the potential friend of the Chautauqua movement and the peace propaganda that found fruition in The Hague tribunal. He was one of the organizers of the New England Emigrant Aid society and remained its president until the time of his death.

Above everything else he was intensely American—a patriot from pure principle—a zealous advocate of love of country as the basis of all civic virtues. It was said of him that "his eyes never left the flag" and his patriotism was of that lofty spiritual type that contemplated the universal brotherhood of man and the hope of universal peace. In these days when the doctrine of pure Americanism is being stressed no more idealistic or spiritually stimulating exposition of its vital principles could be found by young Americans than in the writings of Edward Everett Hale.

Perhaps no memorial more fitting to the celebration of the centenary of this greatly beloved American could be given than the tribute paid him by Senator George Frisbie Hoar, his life-long friend, on the occasion of Dr. Hale's eightieth birthday. It is as follows:

"There is once in a while, though the quality is rare, an author, a historian, or a preacher, or a pastor, or an orator, or a poet, or an influential or beloved citizen, who in everything he says or does seems to be sending a personal message from himself. The message is inspired and charged and made electric with the quality of the individual soul. No mask, no shrinking modesty can hide the individuality. Every man knows from whom it comes and hails it as a special message to himself. We say, that is from my friend to me. The message may be read by a million eyes and reach a million souls. But every one deems it private and confidential to himself. This is only, when you come to think of it, carrying the genius for private and personal friendship into the man's dealing with all mankind. I have never known anybody in all my long life who seemed to me to be joined by the heartstrings with so many men and women, wherever he goes, as Dr. Edward Everett Hale.

"I know in Worcester, where he used to live; I know in Washington, where he comes too seldom and where for the last 33 years I have gone perhaps too often, poor women, men whose lives have gone wrong, or who are crippled in body or in mind, watch for Dr. Hale's coming and going and seem to make his coming and going, if they get a glimpse of him, the event they date from till he comes again.

Of Many Attainments.

"Dr. Hale has done a good many things in his own matchless fashion. He would have left a remarkable name and fame behind him if he had been nothing but a student and narrator of history, as he has studied and told it; if he had been nothing but a writer of fiction—the author of 'The Man Without a Country,' or 'Ten Times One Are Ten,' or 'In His Name;' if he had done nothing but organize the Lend-a-Hand clubs, now found in the four quarters of the world; if he had been nothing but an eloquent Christian preacher; if he had been nothing but a beloved pastor; if he had been only a voice which lifted to heaven in prayer the souls of great congregations; if he had been only a public spirited citizen, active and powerful in every good word and work for the benefit of his people; if he had been only the man who devised the plan that might have saved Texas from slavery and thereby prevented the Civil war and which did thereafter save Kansas; if he had been only remembered as the spiritual friend and comforter of large numbers of men and women who were desolate and stricken by poverty and sorrow; if he had been only a zealous lover of his country, comprehending, as scarcely any other man has comprehended, the true spirit of the American people; if he had been only any one of these things, as he has been all of them, it would be enough to satisfy the most generous aspiration of any man, enough to make his life worth living for himself and for his race.

"And do I exaggerate when I say that Dr. Hale has been all these and more? He has ever been a prophet of good hope and a preacher of good cheer. When you have listened to one of his sermons, you have listened to an evangel of good tidings. He has never stood aloof from the great battles for righteousness or justice. Wherever men were engaged in the struggle to elevate the race for the good of their fellow men, no word of discouragement has ever come from his lips. He has never been found outside the ranks railing at or criticizing the men who were doing the best work, or were doing the best work they knew how to do. He has never been afraid to tackle the evils that other men think hopeless. He has uttered his brave challenge to foemen worthy of his steel.

Grandnephew of Nathan Hale.

"I do not know another living man who has exercised a more powerful influence on the practical life of his generation. He has taught us the truth, very simple, but which nobody somehow ever got hold of till he did, that virtue and brave living and helping other men can be made to grow by geometrical progression. I am told that Dr. Hale has todaly more correspondents in Asia than the London Times. I cannot tell how many persons are enrolled throughout the world in the clubs and associations of which he was the founder and inspirer."

The physical facts of the life of Edward Everett Hale were simple and briefly told. He was the son of Nathan Hale, proprietor and editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, the nephew of Edward Everett, the great American orator and statesman, and the grandnephew of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution. He was graduated from Harvard in 1839, was pastor of the Church of Unity, Worcester, Mass., for 10 years of his earlier life and later for nearly half a century the pastor the Unitarian church of Boston, Mass., and in 1903 he became chaplain of the United States senate, a position he held until his death. As a newspaper editor he was associated with the Boston Daily Advertiser, the Christian Examiner, the Charities Review and the Lend-a-Hand Record, and was a voluminous contributor to the leading magazines. The books by which he is most widely known are his "A Man Without a Country," "Ten Times One Are Ten," in which the Lend-a-Hand doctrines were first promulgated, and "In His Name." Among his other books are "Kansas and Nebraska" (1854); "His Level Best" and other stories (1879; "Philip Nolan's Friends" (1876); "The Kingdom of God" (1880); "We the People" (1903); "Tarry-at-Home Travels" (1906). A short time before his death he completed his "Memories of a Hundred Years," a political and literary resume of United States history since the early days of the republic.

He Will Not Bother Us Again

—From Kuhn in Indianapolis News.

ABE MARTIN

Bootlegger Ike Mopps wuz acquitted in 'Squire Marsh Swallow's court t'day, as somebuddy drunk th' evidence.

Next t' a dog's nose ther' haint nothin' as cold as a drama audience at a vaudeville show.

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "What a wonderful world this would be if there were no alarm clocks."

Life's Discomforts.

Getting to work on time.

People used to say they had your number. Now they get your wave length.

TOWN GOSSIP.

After reading that women are the whole thing in an Oriental country Herb Peters says that's not strange as the woman in his house has been the whole thing ever since he was married.

Easter is the time a woman tries on 50 hats before buying the third one she saw.

Every man has a past because at some time or other in his life he thought he could wear a derby.

JIMMY'S ESSAYS

Strawberry Jam.

Strawberry jam is something Mother makes every Summer. It looks nice as it stands on the table cooling off before she puts it away. I don't know how it looks afterwards because I never see it again. Neither does Papa and he raises the dickens. He can't see why Mother makes so much jam and never put it on the table. She tells him she saves it for company and he says that's just the same as throwing it away as by the time the company is served there is none for him.

Once I got in the closet where the jam is kept but had no bread with me, and Mamma was between the closet and the bread so I didn't have any jam either. I think I'll learn how to make jam so I can have some to eat. Papa says he'll help me but Mamma just laughs and says she wouldn't run the risk of eating any jam we could make. Papa says she runs a jam trust and that he and me are the underdogs. That's funny because I can't bark. —Jimmy.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the World.

Dear People:

Of all sweet words of tongue or pen, the sweetest of these is, "It's a boy." Of course that doesn't rhyme but no one expects it to, as a poet isn't writing this letter. I'm a father but not a poet. Of course fathers can't help feeling poetical, especially right after being initiated into the Supreme and Mighty Order of Dads. Later all poetry deserts them when they begin to walk the floors with a lusty infant at 3:22 A. M., but at the start poets can't feel any different than fathers.

When one of the doctors who helped the stork down the chimney came to tell me it was a boy I almost embraced him but remembered in time that he was wearing a white coat. Somehow a fellow doesn't feel like getting familiar with a white coat.

The boy was born in a hospital. This makes it rather nice in some ways and not so nice in others. One advantage of being born in a hospital is that there are always 10 or more babies to keep you company in the nursery. I know my son likes company and he has plenty of it there. They can laugh and talk and cry together.

There is a disadvantage, too. When my boy runs for president of the United States all the papers will want to print the picture of his birthplace and he won't have any photo of a log cabin to give to them. Chances are then that he won't be elected. Probably it won't make any difference with him, though, as I was born in a house and no one ever asked me for a picture of it.

All the neighbor women are patiently waiting for the baby and its mother to come home. They are holding daily conferences on the best method of bringing up a child so they can unanimously recommend its use by the mother. From all indications they have formed a neighborhood soviet and think they are going to raise the child under soviet rule. I feel like telling them to rest their minds as the baby isn't going to be a community child.

Of course I can't be too harsh with the neighbors, as probably some day the Mrs. will want to go downtown to buy a new hat and will have to leave the boy with some neighbor.

Here I've written almost everything but what I started out to say. I'm glad it's a boy because I can buy a boy an electric train, a wagon, and similar playthings. If the child were a girl I would have to buy dolls. The latter hold no interest for me, but I do like to fuss around with electric trains, and the wagon will come in handy when the ice man fails to call and I have to go to the ice station after 50 pounds. Now just imagine going after ice with a doll buggy. It can't be done.

Another reason is that I don't like bobbed hair and my boy won't grow up to bob his hair.

A Daddy as well as
UNCLE HENRY.

Mary Shouldn't Be Late as She Has 22 Clocks

The vast number and varied assortment of wedding presents to Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles displayed in London caused many people to wonder what the newly-weds would do with the 66 jugs and bowls, 16 silver toast-racks and 22 clocks included in the offerings.

The late King Edward, after his marriage, found himself the possessor of 1,500 teapots of all types and descriptions and of more than 800 cruets. It is reported that some of these are still stored in London.

Only persons who had been presented at court or who could claim personal acquaintance with either Princess Mary or her husband were permitted to tender wedding gifts on the occasion of the recent royal wedding. Charitable and other public organizations and institutions were, of course, excepted.

This ruling perhaps saved Princess Mary the embarrassment over disposing of teapots and cruets suffered by King Edward.

A classification of the gifts exhibited at St. James' palace shows only 28 tea services were presented. Among many other items are 158 articles of jewelry, including bracelets, necklaces, pendants, tiaras, brooches, rings, caskets, fans and watches and a trayful of flawless, unset precious stones.

Two fish from the Amazon recently arrived in London, England, having winglike fins colored red and yellow and black stripes on the body. They are valued at $100 the pair.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

The Slayers

THE murderers, in countless scores, are loafing in a hundred jails, all hoping that the prison doors will open when their luck prevails. No doubt they think the law is rank that jails them, even for a time, for pulling off some playful prank like murder, or a kindred crime. In cozy cells the slayers sit; and all around them quiet reigns; red-handed ladies calmly knit, and gory gents make horse-hair chains. They loll around in gilded ease, they labor not, and bear no yoke; we use to hang such birds as these long since, when justice was no joke. But now there's no such doom as that for those who butcher fellow-guys; the gloomy hangman's growing fat for lack of wholesome exercise. The murderers are borne to jail when first their crimes have made us stare, and there's some piffle, flat and stale, about the gallows or the chair. And then we turn our thoughts away, to other grafts, the coin we chase; and on the street, some pleasant day, we meet the killers face to face. They've been paroled or pardoned out, some witness flunked, some juror died; some enterprising legal scout has found a loophole, big and wide. And thus our modern justice runs where it's concerned with slayer skates; they're going now to purchase guns to kill some other delegates.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Fairy Tale Man

He wasn't so successful in the busy market place,
The thoughtless used to whisper that he couldn't go the pace;
He wasn't built for battle, he was gentle as a child,
He was very meek of manner and his speech was always mild,
But when youngsters gathered round him he was never known to fail
To hold their rapt attention with a wondrous fairy tale.

They called him Uncle William and they never seemed to care
That his coat was old and shiny and his trousers thin and bare;
They didn't know he wasn't making money in the town,
They loved him though he hadn't any claim to world renown;
He could lead them on adventures down the happiest of trails,
And was richer than a banker when it came to fairy tales.

They couldn't see his weakness, they could only see his mind,
Which was stored with fairy stories of a most entrancing kind.
The grown-ups called him simple, something old folks often do,
But the children flocked around him for the wonders that he knew;
And they idolized old William, poor of purse and sometimes frail,
Who knew better than their fathers how to tell a fairy tale.

Perhaps he was a failure, it is not for me to say;
He met his round of duties in an easy-going way,
He bore no heavy burdens and his purse was always slim,
But the children idolized him and they saw no fault in him.
Though some say his years were wasted, in my mind the thought prevails
That God made Uncle William just to tell those fairy tales.

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VARIETIES

The Chicago fire destroyed 17,... buildings.

Pacific coast fire losses are ...ily mounting.

Oregon produces about 70,000,000 dozen eggs annually.

The breeding of elephants in captivity is exceedingly difficult.

Motor drivers licensed in London area number 101,767.

Blotting paper is now for the time being produced in Canada.

The Aryan Hindoos, not Arabs, invented Arabic numerals.

Americans use an average eight matches each person a day.

The bald eagle has long been looked on as the symbol of power.

England has an area less than half that of the state of Colorado.

Paris entertains on an average 160,000 foreign visitors each year.

Domestic life and affection very highly developed among ducks.

Paris is said to possess more dials than any other city in the world.

Gas-tar workers are said to benefit from the "tarry" smell in which they work.

Spain today possesses 500,... tons of shipping, one-half of which is now idle.

In proportion to its population Brazil shows the greatest consumption of coffee.

The average output of the world's gold mines is now more than $...000,000 a year.

Idaho has produced in excess of $300,000,000 in mineral wealth the last 12 years.

Flowers are found growing up to the line of perpetual snow in mountainous countries.

Figures show that there is 60 per cent as much freight moving by water as in 1914.

Kentucky has 65 women managers and superintendents of manufacturing establishments.

The Indian of the Brazilian ... appeases his hunger with snakes, alligators and parrots.

Pictures printed in dots, on Braille system, are the latest innovation for assisting the blind.

In feudal England military tenants had to provide a knight for every 500 acres of land occupied.

The average consumption of foods by Americans in the last ... years has been 157 pounds a ...

The people who have the ... eyesight, as a rule, are those ... are mostly employed in the open.

A child of two and a half should have sufficient teeth to masticate solid food, say many doctors.

The treasury department of the United States handles more ... than any other institution on ...

In the United States there ... 235,518 miles of railroad in operation, exclusive of double track sidings.

Wherever the Sengalese soldier goes his wife accompanies him whether on a campaign or in military post.

General Tom Thumb, the famous dwarf, who was 31 inches ... married a wife who was only ... inch taller.

Russians do not drink tea from cups and saucers, but one ... "stakan," a large glass tumbler ... silver holder.

Long ears are deemed a ... beauty feature in Peru and ... pensable to recognized ... the gentler sex.

Fog has been classified into varieties, ranging from "dense" to "slight mist" by the British air ministry.

More than 600 out of every ... workers engaged in the manufacture of silk and textiles in the United States are women.

St. Paul's cathedral was ... and completed within 40 ... under one bishop of London ... architect and one master mason.

Materials of all kinds, sold by the yard, may now be accurately measured by a small machine which shows on a second dial the ... payable.

Women have practiced medicine for many years, an important ... on the subject having been produced in England during the ... ages by St. Hildegarde.

A remarkable fact connected with the use of the Bible at the present time is that it has been translated into languages that have practically no other literature.

Anthracite coal was first used as fuel by two Connecticut blacksmiths, in 1768-69, and was first used in a grate as domestic fuel by Judge Jesse Fall of Wilkes-Barre in 1808.

Japan occupies a prominent ... among the countries of the ... in the possession of mineral springs rich in radium emanations ... are found exclusively in granite regions.

An eminent pomologist says ... the orange was originally a ... shaped fruit about the size of a common wild cherry. Its ... is believed to be due to 1,200 ... of cultivation.

It is said that 85 per cent ... porcelain used in the manufacture of spark plugs in the United ... is manufactured from feldspar ... duced in the mines of To... Me., and vicinity.

In Brazil corpulence is ... as the essential point of ... beauty, and the greatest ... ment that can be paid to a ... lady is to tell her that she ... fatter and fairer every day.

The jarrah tree of western ... tralia produces the most indestructible wood grown. It is impervious alike to insects attacks and ... cay, and boats built of it ... need to be copper-sheathed.

There are seven distinct languages spoken in the British isles. In addition to English there are Welsh in Wales, Erse in Ireland, Manx in Isle of Man, Gaelic in Scotland, French in the channel islands and Cornish in Cornwall.

In southern India there are ... of the famous little trotting bullocks, a breed unsurpassed for swiftness, but quite small ... these animals, even when full grown are no bigger than a large ... They are used on light carts.

In Russia trains are sent off by bells at the station, because ... peasants could not read the time tables. The first bell is sounded a quarter of an hour before the train starts, the second is five minutes before and the third means the train is starting.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

EASTER CUSTOMS

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

EASTER, with its background of Spring, stretches its band of budding trees and flower blossoms, its reverent ceremonies and its spirit far around the world. In many countries warm breezes waken the desire for new raiment and that day with its spiritual significance has been kept quite faithfully as the time to don new hopes, new thoughts and the new Easter bonnet.

We owe the name to pagan times which is a singular fact about most of our Christian celebrations. Ostara (Eastre) was the name of the Anglo-Saxon goddess of Spring who symbolized new birth. Mythology and paganism preserved the celebration of Spring for Christianity.

Reverently we solemnize the anniversary of our Lord's resurrection. Easter Sunday in the churches is one of the most beautiful days in the whole year. We follow old pagan customs, too, by bedecking ourselves in new garments. For years we have exchanged gifts and the children have played with bunnies and bright colored eggs. These are the customs with which we are familiar. In other lands there are quaint and different ways of celebrating in the foreign lands.

It is a scene most horrifying that Spain celebrates Easter Sunday with a bull fight. Still, Passion Week in Spain is as solemn a ceremony perhaps as could be found the world over. The chivalrous Spaniards pay their supreme homage to the Virgin Mary.

In Italy sweetmeats made of sugar and almonds are exchanged, also gifts consisting of many eggs or an olive branch are sent by lovers to their sweethearts.

In the home village of Oberammergau, quietly situated among the hills, the Passion Play attracts visitors from all over the world.

On Good Friday in Mexico, hundreds of effigies of Judas are sold from booths built for this purpose. They are burned or hanged, some are filled with gunpowder and straw and are left hanging around all day Saturday, but just before midnight they are exploded with a great noise and much glee.

Lady Butler in describing the Holy Week in Rome says, "There were such constant salutations everywhere all day long, and such punctilious acknowledgement from the ecclesiastics that on closing my eyes at night I always saw shovel hats rising and sinking like flocks of crows hovering over a harvest field."

Can you picture along the high cliffs by the sea a certain convent of Greece where thousands of worshipers are prostrated upon their kneeling carpets? The warmth of the day, the blue of the sea and the red of the towering rocks make a vivid background for these faithful people.

Pilgrims travel to Jerusalem, whole families coming from Egypt, Syria, Armenia, Asia Minor and still more countries. They undergo real hardships to get there and some of the ceremonies are so strenuous that lives have been lost. Much money-changing goes on there, but it is the opinion of some writers that they are not so eager for the mercenary gain as to make enough to defray the expenses of their journey.

In Russia there is a quaint custom between neighbors. For any slight or wrong they might have done during the year, they ask forgiveness and exchange gifts with as much enthusiasm as we do on Christmas day.

Japan celebrates the return of the dead for three days in July. They believe that the spirits of their loved ones return to hover over their homes. Ever eager to do something for their dead, they trim their houses with many blossoms, the lotus flower being used for this time alone. Tea is poured for the invisible ghosts and delicate cakes are served.

Some effort is being made to have a permanent date for Easter. Now that the world is coming closer together all the time, it is not a bad idea for us to study and understand the customs of other countries. If we could all agree upon a fixed date, if we could sympathize with the difference of interpretation of symbols meaning the same thing, if we could forget some of our prejudices and appreciate the reason why other people do certain things, we would make the bond even closer and the world a happier place for all.

Of universal interest is the old legend of the Easter robin which perhaps is the most dearly loved bird of the Spring. It is said that when Christ was a boy that He tenderly fed the robins about the door of His mother's house. When He was suffering the burden of the cross over the dreary road to Calvary, a robin hovered near Him and plucked a thorn from His brow. The blood, so the legend goes, dripped upon the robin's breast and to this day robin red-breast wears the mark of his charity.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TIME IS
Too Slow for those who Wait,
Too Swift for those who Fear,
Too Long for those who Grieve,
Too Short for those who Rejoice;
But for those who Love, Time is not.
—Van Dyke.

FIRST ARRIVAL FOR REUNION.

What a jolly crowd you are. I have been wanting to visit Aunt Martha and The Blade cousins for a long time but was afraid of Mr. W. B. Since Aunt Martha says we may have a Spring reunion, I want to find my twin sister again. I have lost all trace of her by the paper getting lost. I was born Nov. 11, 1876. Twin sister please come forward and give your address and I will write you before the paper gets lost again. U. G. of the Civil war, what has become of you? I hope you will come to the reunion. The Blade is a welcome visitor in our home.

Yes White Rose, I agree with you. A Man for the Ages is good reading. I am so glad that Spring is here again—it is nice to be out listening to the songs of our sweet feathered friends the birds. I do love them. Now R. F. M. of Webster Co., G., I'm coming. Now you know me. Best wishes to Aunt Martha and all the cousins.—Aunt Alice of West Virginia.

SCHOOL TEACHER WRITES.

Am another silent reader of The Blade to enter your happy circle? I have been a reader for several years and enjoy the Household page very much. I have been especially interested in the few letters we have had from our public school teachers as I am a teacher myself. Why not exchange some of our ideas in this column? I agree with Gertrude of California, on the exchange of snap shots as I think it would be an excellent idea. I would like to have at least one from every state in the Union for my album.

As everyone is hunting his twin, I would like to find mine. My birthday comes on August 5. What has become of Hoosier Violet and Buster Brown? We would all like to hear from them again, I am sure.—Jean (West Virginia).

QUILT PICTURE TOUCHED HEART.

When I saw that pattern in the art department for the quilt, I thought I would tell you that I have a quilt pieced just like it with blue and white blocks, which make up beautifully. But that is not what I want to tell you.

I had my quilt in the frames. My son came in where I was quilting and he said it looked like a pinwheel. He said, "I want that one." I said, "All right, you shall have it." But when the call came in 1917 for strong, healthy boys to fight for their country, he answered that call and that is the last time I saw his face. I hope to meet him in that better land.

In October, 1918, he gave his life for his country in the Argonne and is buried in the American cemetery in France. He was a good, Christian boy and there is where I have great consolation. I just wanted to tell you about it. I miss him. The home is lonely without him. He was loved by all. People have been good to us but that doesn't bring our boy back home. We are both getting old and sometimes we get homesick to cross over the river to be with our loved ones.—Just a Mother.

FORSAKEN HOMES.

This is a weary lonely day. From the window where I sit in meditation I can see a number of trees with their branches bare and forlorn looking. One can scarcely think that in a few short weeks these same branches will be sporting a beautiful dress of living green. Those desolate looking bare limbs I can see a number of forsaken bird nests. Then my thoughts ramble on to forsaken homes of the dear songsters who came in Springtime and built their homes where they lovingly cooed to their happy mates and cared for their young brood until the little wings fledged and ruffled and spread with happy eagerness to fly away out into the big world. They are eager to learn to sing and whistle and trill sweet melodies for the ears of humanity.

Now my meditation leads on to the old forsaken homes that we see through the country. Sometimes it is an old log cabin, sometimes an old frame house with the windows torn out and the door hanging on one rusty hinge. Stormy wind blowing through somebody's old home where once a bride came to dwell and where children made their advent into this world. Oh the joys, feasts, sorrows and heart aches that those old forsaken homes have been heir to!—Saint Joe Sister.

UNUSUAL SIGHT!

A short time ago the citizens of this part of the country were treated to a wonderful sight, which was nothing less than a snow storm, and a few miles from here toward the coast it fell to the depth of six or seven inches, and when the word got out over the country there were hundreds of people came to see it and find out what it felt like to handle it. Some came many miles. As it was their first chance to have a snow-balling, they took advantage of it. The fall only extended three or four miles. The crowd naturally gathered close to each other and many a red cheek told of the adaptability of snow for washing faces.

One small boy threw a ball through the windshield of an auto and it cost him $7.50 to pay for it. At this place, 15 miles from the coast, and also close to the sea, only a few flakes fell. As the great live oak trees always have their leaves on, many of them were so heavily laden with the snow that limbs were broken off and in some places blocked the highway. Grandmothers for the first time in their lives threw snowballs at their grandchildren, as such a sight has not been seen in this country in very many years.

The freeze following the storm damaged many oranges, but they hauled them out and fed them to the hogs, who did not seem to care if they were frosted. I saw four or five big wagon loads dumped in one hog lot.—J. M. Baker, Box 308, Ojai, Cal.

NEIGHBORS REAL PEOPLE.

Beautiful Spring is here but unlike Josiah Allen I can't write poetry. Jack dear, what did cause you trouble when you wrote before? Sorry about it. I told you what a nice country we have, now I would like to tell you what nice people we have. When a fellow gets sick, neighbors nurse him, when a home burns or a cyclone sweeps it away, neighbors divide. When one gets behind with work through sickness, neighbors help him do the work. When anyone dies, they bury him and do it nicely too. When the "flu" comes along nobody wants it but the ones who have it are in no way neglected. No one starves or goes hungry for long if we know it in Tennessee. Who said the world was going to the bow-wows anyhow? Not a Merry-Go-Rounder I'm sure.

The problems of war are past but peace problems are quite as important. Think peace, live peace, expect peace and peace we surely will know. I am still counting my blessings and giving thanks to our God for all things which are pointing toward a happier and better existence for all mankind.—Aunt Sallie Ann from way down in Tennessee.

Short and Sweet

If you cousins knew what a thrill Aunt Martha gets every time she finds a wisp of a bouquet in a letter, you would be glad that you had sent it. This week two cousins of the Kentucky hills enclosed a breath of southern Springtime—trailing arbutus. It is a great treat up here you know and it surely brings the hills to Toledo, or maybe it takes Aunt Martha down to the hills.

Mattie L. Robbins of Tennessee suggests that the cousins tell what are the first flowers to bloom in their state. Violets, trailing arbutus and yellow Johnnie jump-ups are the first where she lives and the bluebird is the earliest bird. Mattie is a twin to the Gloom Chasers and she begs them not to be too critical of her appearance for she has just come in from the garden. We say there is nothing like the healthy glow that comes with garden planting and it is our own private opinion that Mattie is mighty sweet.

Here is a cousin who will be popular because he served with a combat division "over there" during the war. One of the soldiers you have been calling for. He says he would like to call many writers by name and give each one a message, but as we all know, space forbids. Come again, Jay Bee, and tell us about the North Carolina mountains.

Madelene wants a corner in Short and Sweet long enough to ask a favor of the jolly cousins. A young girl, a friend of hers, met with an accident last Autumn and cannot walk. She longs to get out into the Spring sunshine, but since she is not able to, the next best thing would be to hear about the Springtime from the cousins who are able to enjoy it. Her address is Miss Vada Stuphin, Floyd, Va., R. 3.

Horrified is a little dark haired Keystone lassie who is full of life and fun. She has just heard of a church dance hall and that is too much! She wants your opinion of this unusual situation.

Star of the East sends a message to Adventurer which can well be applied to all. Go on with your hope do not wait until some day. Start now, of being a story writer, she says, but your talents have to grow with you. If you do not have success always, do not give up, for we are what we make ourselves. If we fail in our hope it is because we stop trying.

Believer in Dreams, if you will send the aster seeds to Aunt Martha she will be glad to forward them.

Since sending up the Short and Sweet paragraphs, a big box of trailing arbutus has come from Lone Star, W. Va. Its fragrance fills the office and makes us so happy that we are going to try to squeeze a word of thanks in the column.

American Birthdays

April 14, 1802—Horace Bushnell, clergyman.

April 15, 1843—Henry James, Jr., novelist and critic.

April 16, 1839—Frederick W. Putnam, scientist.

April 17, 1854—Edward D. Libbey, manufacturer.

April 18, 1864—Richard Harding Davis, author.

April 19, 1759—Amos Whittemore, inventor.

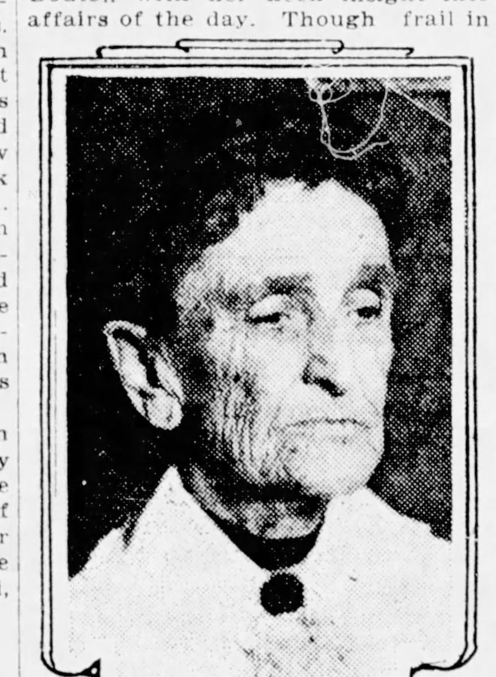
April 20, 1850—Daniel C. French, sculptor.

An Old Friend

Lyman Abbott once said in an Easter sermon that immortality must begin on earth. One person, dear to many of our Merry-Go-Rounders, certainly is an exponent of this law. She is the mother of our Household Page, Miss Emily S. Bouton.

"What difference does it make how old you are?" asked Miss Bouton, with a twinkle in her eye. She has a happy philosophy of life and is quite as lovely and spiritual as you would wish her to be.

Surprisingly interesting and up-to-date for one who radiates the spirit of old lace and lavender, is Miss Bouton with her keen insight into affairs of the day. Though frail in



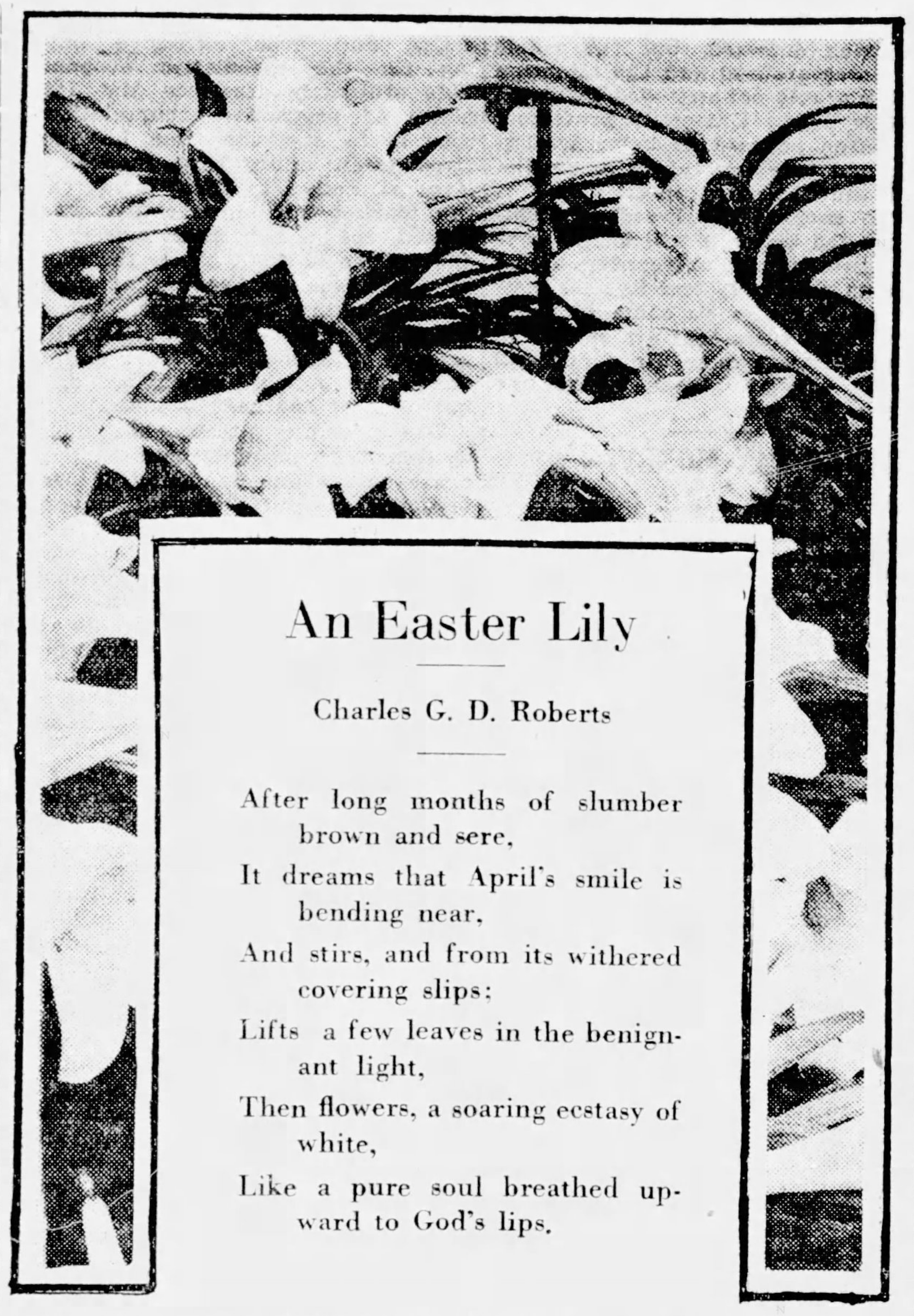
Emily S Bouton

body, this active scholar keeps in touch continuously with current events and takes part in civic and social affairs. Her friends count it a rare privilege to be entertained in her commodious home which she shares with her sister in one of Toledo's most pretentious avenues.

Since retiring from the Toledo Weekly Blade as the first editor of our Household page, which was the first of its kind, Miss Bouton has continued with her writings, producing several books and many magazine articles. She is president of the Toledo Writers' club, and is a member of various educational and political organizations.

Miss Bouton was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, and was a "school ma'am" before becoming an editor.

"Being interested in your work is the secret of success," avers Miss Bouton, whose own active and useful life is the best example of her faith.



An Easter Lily

Charles G. D. Roberts

After long months of slumber
brown and sere,
It dreams that April's smile is
bending near,
And stirs, and from its withered
covering slips:
Lifts a few leaves in the benignant light,
Then flowers, a soaring ecstasy of
white,
Like a pure soul breathed upward to God's lips.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Start the day with a thought that holds sweetness within
As the perfume is held in the rose,
For the day that with beautiful thoughts may begin
Holds its beauty all through till its close.
—Anon.

REFRESHING AS HER NAME.

The birds are trying to see which can sing the prettiest and the fruit trees are all beginning to blossom and fill the air with their perfume. It surely makes one happy. I liked Wyandotte's letter and agree with him that Spring would be lonesome without the hylas. I wonder if he wouldn't let us come and help him cook maple syrup (and eat some of it too). I wonder if Frona Mott has found a twin. Well, here is one, as my birthday came on April 2. I would like to hear from her or any other cousin who has a birthday on that same date.

Shorty of New York, I am going to make a quilt like the pattern you sent to The Blade. I think it is so pretty and so simple to make.

What do you cousins do when you get those endless chain prayers? Here is a good way. Instead of copying the prayer send a nice little personal note to seven of your friends that you haven't written to for a long time and see how glad they will be and it will make you happy too. I've read those prayers from some friends that I would have been so glad to have heard a few personal words and this made me think of it.

Twice I have written describing the beautiful scenery around here, but the wastebasket got it, so I tried something different and will change my name so Wastebasket better watch out or he will get a ducking from—An April Shower.

MACHINERY HINT.

Hope you will be able to put this in The Blade for the benefit of those who do their own repairing on their cars, tractors and gas engines. I had a crankshaft which was a little out of round which I wanted to round up. Very often a garage man will tell you to throw away the crankshaft and buy a new one that would cost a lot more, not only for the new article but for putting it in. I suppose you know how to tell when a crankshaft is flattened a little. When you tighten your connecting rod bearings, you notice when cranking your engine that in some places your shaft turns easily and a little further around it turns hard. That test must be made with the spark plugs out so there will be no compression in the cylinders.

If the shaft turns even all the way round and the bearings are tight, your crankshaft is O. K. But if the connecting rod bearings turn easy in one place and hard in another, they need rounding up. I rounded up mine in my tractor with good results. I loosened the nuts on the connecting rod bolts, took off the cap and connecting rod, put valve grinding compound around the crankshaft, replaced the connecting rod and tightened it so I could crank by hand. I cranked and tightened a little at a time until the grinding compound was warm and then put in new again until the shaft would turn evenly all the way round. Then I took off the connecting rod, thoroughly cleaned it and replaced it and had a round shaft as good as new. Jaboc Lyon, Naples, N. Y.

SENDS SEVERAL MESSAGES

I saw a letter from a Civil war veteran. I wonder if he knew my grandfather, as he was a veteran, too. He was a Yankee and was 78 years old when he died two years ago. It certainly was interesting to hear him tell about the war. I have missed him so much since he has been gone.

Ray Caylor, is the mound you are referring to sometimes called Indian Mound? I saw that mound when I visited Moundsville several years ago. Perhaps Ray, you are the baby that I let fall down the stairsteps at the place I was visiting. His name was Ray but I can't remember his last name.

My brother served in France in the late war but he doesn't like to talk about it. Let us see more letters from the soldiers and marines.

I agree with the cousin who said that King Philip is wonderful. He is the kind of man that the world needs. When misfortune came, his heart remained the same and he took his loss without a complaint. We are anxiously waiting your next letter.

Lavant Owen, do not think your letters are not appreciated for they are. Come more often. All the cousins' letters certainly are fine and a joy to read. I can't give them all the praise I would like to. It would make my letter too long.—Song Bird of W. Va.

HAS RIGHT IDEA.

Isn't this a wonderful night with the moon shining her best? Or is it just a star?

Fairy Queen, aren't you a little bit too hard on the boys, asking them to be attentive to the wall-flowers? In most cases, the reason those girls are wall-flowers they are old maidish and don't know how to laugh. It is their own fault. However I know some real jolly girls who never seem to have a good time in company.

Isn't it disgusting for a boy or girl to be ashamed of their parents just because mother says "ain't" or "has saw," or because Dad sits on the porch in his shirt sleeves? I know some young folks who are just that way, and Oh, but I'd like to give them a lecture. They surely wouldn't forget it soon.

My own father and mother died nearly three years ago, but the dear people who adopted my sister and myself are pure gold and we love them.

I wonder if any of the cousins could send me words and music of, "Low Log Cabin in the Lane"? Or the words at least? My father used to sing it.

Buckeye Hillikan, you lovable kid, of course we wanted you—What's ailin' you? Star of the East, are you the bright star just across the milky way? Really you dazzle my eyes! But where is my favorite, Prairie Rose? She has been away a long time, Aunt Martha. Oh yes, Maid O' Dreams, I have visited the Serpent Mound too and it surely is a lovely place. What interested me was the sulphur spring—but when I tasted the sulphur water—ugh! But here I am letting my pen run away with me. Guess I'll go.—Lone Star.

Mixing With Martha

"Good Friday comes this month, the old woman runs
With one-or two-a-penny hot cross-buns,
Whose virtue is, if you believe what's said,
They'll not grow mouldy like the common bread."
—Poor Robin's Almanack, 1733.

Hot Cross Buns.

One cup milk scalded.
One tablespoon sugar and one egg beaten together.
One saltspoon salt.
One-fourth cup yeast.
Two cups flour.

Beat it well and in the morning add flour to make a stiff dough. Knead 15 minutes. Let it rise until light, then add one-fourth cup butter, softened, half a cup of currants and one saltspoon of cinnamon or nutmeg. Let it rise in the bowl until light. Shape into small round cakes, put them close together and when well risen bake in a moderate oven. Glaze them with sugar and milk, or with white of egg beaten stiff with sugar. Make a deep cut like a cross just before they are put into the oven.

These buns are better when freshly baked so it is better to make a small quantity at a time.

A Way to Replace Ribbons

Before removing the ribbon from soiled garments when sending them to the wash, fasten a piece of tape to one end and pull it through in the ribbon's place. When the garment comes back all that has to be done is to tie the ribbon on the tape's end again and it is easily put back into place.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Our Correspondents

Many readers have asked where the book, "A Man for the Ages," can be obtained. Any book store should be able to get the book for you if they do not already have it on hand.

In such a host of Blade readers, Miss Hilda N. Carson, Middleport, Ohio, R. D. 1, ought to be able to find just one twin. She would like "above all things" to have a card and letter shower on her birthday, which will be April 23. She was born in 1905 and we believe, after reading a certain letter, that she will be disappointed if she does not find her twin.

"Can all furniture be washed alike?" asks a reader. If not, what is the best way to clean oak and walnut? Would it be best to use a chemical dust cloth in place of an oil dust cloth? Can inlaid linoleum be varnished or shellacked. How can wall paint be removed from the kitchen linoleum? Does anyone know what will remove rust stains from a bathtub and zinc? What is the best thing to use in a boiler to bleach white clothes?

If any of the cousins care to answer any of these qustions, we will be glad to publish the experience of our housekeepers. It will doubtless be a help to more than the reader alone who asked the questions.

A good wash for the eyes is boracic acid solution. This can be obtained at any druggist's. A simple home remedy which is very good is a salt and water solution. Dissolve a quarter of a teaspoon of salt in a glass of warm water. Use frequently as a wash. This also makes a good gargle and is healing and strengthening. If warm water is used and not too much salt, it cannot possibly do any harm and is really about the best remedy there is except in extreme cases.

Here is a chance for our Indian writers to come to the rescue. Someone wishes to know more about the way Indians made their tents or wigwams. What the Indians used to have for food and how they obtained it? How they traveled around? Why they excel in hunting, riding and fighting? How they buried their dead? Which was the largest tribe of Indians and where they lived? What were their implements of war? Did they fight on their horses? These are very interesting questions—the answers of some are quite obvious but nevertheless interesting. Aunt Martha once saw the burying ground of the Iroquois Indians and she knows that they always buried the chiefs with all their possessions and Indians were buried in circles with their heads together. Indian mounds are frequently found around the shores of the Great Lakes. But it would be much more interesting for all of us if some of our real Indian cousins would write the answers to these questions.

Household Hints

Syrup sauces are excellent for heavy puddings.

Peel and halve cucumbers lengthwise. Boil in salt water, drain and serve with Hollandaise sauce.

Cucumbers may be stuffed with seasoned breadcrumbs, left-over meat and chopped olives, and baked.

Test pastry flour by holding firmly in your hand. If it retains the imprint on your fingers, it is good.

Salads are tempting in school lunches. Pack them in paper containers with tops.

Approximately 65,000 girls in the United States left their homes in 1920, due to the loopholes in the law and parents' laxity.

Art in the Home

Sprinkling Cans.

When we get our garden seeds planted, we won't have time to sit and fold our hands to watch the garden grow. We must care for it tenderly.

Of course an old watering can will do just as well as far as the flowers are concerned, but there is something mighty attractive about the fair lady who carries a painted sprinkling can.

Contrary Mary would never have lived all these years if she hadn't been different. Cockle shells and silver bells made Mary's garden famous.

Therefore don't be skeptical about

fancy watering cans—yellow, green, lavender, blue, easily painted and ever so pleasing. Not only when used in the garden, but they also lend the right bit of color to the shelf corner when not in use.

In the shops are row upon row of these gay sprinklers. Small sizes for a little girl may have two or three wild roses painted on a background of rose. Some of the larger sized cans appear in dull green with a decorative touch of nasturtiums, or deep lavender with blue bells and one brilliant bleeding heart.

When the flowers come up they will be obliged to do their best when they observe that the garden preparations are rivaling their own fair blossoms.

POETS' CORNER

New Life

By Susan Coolidge.

Every day is a new beginning,
Every morn is the world made new;
Ye who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you—
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed;
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover,
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday now is part of forever,
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight,
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days which never
Shall visit us more with their bloom and blight,
Their fulness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,
Cannot undo and cannot atone;
God, in His mercy receive, forgive them;
Only the new days are our own,
Today is ours, and today alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly,
Here is the spent earth, all reborn;
Here are the tired limbs, springing lightly
To face the sun and to share with the morn
In the chrism of dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day and begin again.

The Chambered Nautilus

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

This is the ship of pearl which, poets feign,
Sailed the unshadowed main—
The venturous bark that flings
On the sweet Summer wind its purpled wings
In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings,
And coral reefs lie bare,
Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their streaming hair.

Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl;
Wrecked is the ship of pearl;
And every chambered cell,
Where its dim, dreaming life was wont to dwell,
As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell,
Before thee lies revealed—
Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt unsealed!

Year after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
Still, as the spiral grew,
He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway through,
Built up its idle door,
Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more.

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,
Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn!
From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn.
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings:

Built thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll;
Leave thy low, vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!

Where the Silvery Colorado Wends Its Way

The twilight softly gathers round my home among the hills
And all nature soon will settle down to rest,
While I sit and sadly ponder and my heart with longing fills,
As I often think of one that I loved best;
We were wedded in the June time and our hearts there knew no pain,
Fair nature seemed to smile on us that day.
Now she lies beneath the lilacs and she'll ne'er come back again,
Where the silvery Colorado wends its way.

CHORUS.

There's a sob on every breeze and a sigh comes from the trees,
And the meadow lark now croons a sadder lay,
For the sunlight plays no more 'round my cheerless cabin door,
Where the silvery Colorado wends its way.

The silvery snow is gleaming on yon distant mountainside,
Where we often used to wander, Nell and I,
And the birds are gaily singing in the valley far below,
Where I long some day to lay me down and die.
Then our lives were gay and happy in the shadow of the hills,
My heart beat fonder for her day by day,
And I feel her presence near me as I sit alone tonight,
Where the silvery Colorado wends its way.

The Church Across the Way

One Easter Sunday morning, while the sun was shining clear,
And good folks to the old church came, the parson's pray'rs to hear;
They little knew while seated there, upon that blessed day,
A human life was ending, in a home just o'er the way.
A man in deepest poverty, without a single friend,
Would answer to the call of death—his life was nearing end.
With no one there to comfort him, no tender words to say,
He heard the morning service in the church across the way.

CHORUS.

The minister was preaching
His good and sacred teaching,
The congregation sat in ecstasy;
The bells had just ceased ringing,
The choir was sweetly singing
"Nearer, my God, to Thee!"

The preacher's words touched every heart within those sacred walls,
He told how honor always thrives, and how deception falls;
The outcast in that humble home, whose life had been a blank,
Sighed softly at those truthful words, as nearer death he sank;
He knew not that the preacher was his honored brother, Ned,
Whom he'd not seen for years—not since to hide his crime he fled;
If he could live life o'er again, his thoughts would never stray
From each word taught that morning in the church across the way.

The Old Arm Chair

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving that Old Arm-Chair?
I've treasured it long as a holy prize,
I've bedew'd it with tears, and embalmed it with sighs;
'Tis bound by a thousand bands to my heart;
Not a tie will break, not a link will start.
Would ye learn the spell?—a mother sat there,
And a sacred thing is that Old Arm-Chair.

In childhood's home, I lingered near
The hallowed seat with listening ear;
And gentle words would mother give,
To fit me to die, and teach me to live.
She told me shame would never betide,
With truth for my creed, and God for my guide;
She taught me to lisp my earliest prayer,
As I knelt beside that Old Arm-Chair.

I sat and watched her many a day,
When her eyes grew dim, and her locks were gray;
And I almost worshipped her when she smiled,
And turned from her Bible to bless her child.
Years rolled on, but the last one sped—
My idol was shattered, my earth-star fled;
I learned how much the heart can bear
When I saw her die in the Old Arm-Chair.

'Tis past! 'tis past! but I gaze on it now
With quivering breath, and throbbing brow;
'Twas there she nursed me, 'twas there she died,
And memory flows with lava tide.
Say it is folly, and deem me weak,
While the scalding drops start down my cheek;
But I love it, I love it, and cannot tear
My soul from a mother's Old Arm-Chair.

Abou Ben Adhem

Leigh Hunt.

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich, and like the lily in bloom,
An angel, writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look made all of sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
And cheerfully still, and said, "I pray thee then,
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again, and with a great awakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

House and Home

Nixon Waterman.

A house is built of bricks and stones, of sills and posts and piers;
But a home is built of loving deeds that stand a thousand years.
A house, though but an humble cot, within its walls may hold
A home of priceless beauty, rich in Love's eternal gold.

The men of earth build houses—halls and chambers, roofs and domes—
But the women of the earth—God knows!—the women build the homes.
Eve could not stray from Paradise, for, oh, no matter where
Her gracious presence lit the way, lo! Paradise was there.

Snatches From W. B.

I like horses best. I have a sorrel and call him "Doc." Nearly every Sunday afternoon I take a ride.—Sunshine of W. Va.

Sunshine and I are writing together. My hobbies are horseback riding, reading and crocheting.—Lassie of W. Va.

I have been a silent reader of The Blade for over a year and enjoy the letters best of anything in the paper, especially the ones from West Virginia.—Slim.

I enjoy the girls' and boys' letters. I live on a farm about four miles from Abington, Va. Would like to hear from some of the cousins.—Ethel Baugh, Abington, Va., R. 5.

We are two little Kentucky girls, 9 and 7 years old. We help our mama raise chickens and flowers. Our papa is a farmer and we enjoy going with him to the fields to see the lambs and kids play.—Anna Lou and Josephine Ragland.

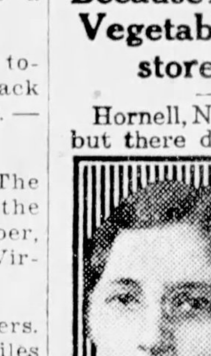
Come again, Rhyme Stringer, Canadian Cowgirl and Listener, and the other boys and girls also. I have passed the eighth grade but am still going to school. I must close as time is scarce at school.—Maye of Ohio.

To Restore Color

To restore the color to a faded carpet, take a bowl of hot water, add to it a few drops of ammonia and sponge the carpet, treating a small portion at a time. Dry thoroughly by rubbing with a clean

NOW DO MY WORKWITHEASE

Because Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored My Health



Hornell, N.Y.—"I was in bad health but there didn't seem to be any one thing the matter with me. I was tired out all over and it was an effort for me to move. I was irritable and could not sleep nights and had trouble with my bowels and at my periods. It seemed that nearly every one around me knew of your medicine and wanted me to try it, so at last I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Tablets and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine and improved every day. I do all my own work now except the washing and do it with ease. I can accomplish as much in a day now as it would have taken me a week to do last winter and I try to get every one I know to take your medicine to build them up. You are welcome to use this letter as a testimonial if you like."—Mrs. CHAS. BAKER, 21 Spencer Ave., Hornell, N.Y.

In almost every neighborhood there are women who know of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. They know because they have taken it and have been helped. Why don't you give it a trial?

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

THE OLD PIN HOOK—And Fishworm Bait?

We wonder how many Blade readers ever went fishing in the old pond, creek, river, ditch or under or at the bridge, with a four-foot pole, a wrapping yarn string, a pin hook and a fishworm for bait. Those were happy days. We were young then and care free from the worries of the world.

Both men and women have something left out of their lives if they missed the joy of fishing with a pin hook and fishworm bait when they were boy or girl. After a rain the fishworms would show up and we knew that the fish in the pond or lake would bite if we gave them a chance.

Digging and hunting for fishworms used to be a part of the occupation of Rural Welfare editor when a barefoot boy with cheek of tan. Turning over old boards or digging around old logs or rail fence rows usually resulted in a goodly supply of bait. We had just as much pleasure and thrill catching little fish as a lot of the big fellows, who are worth a million, have when catching big fish with fancy tackle.

The ponds have gone. We used to wonder how the first fish ever got into that old pond. Some folks have never yet found out. Perhaps the flock of wild geese that might have stopped for a rest in this pond may have brought some of the fish spawn on their feet or feathers.

Pin hook fishing used to help keep the boy on the farm and out of mischief on Sunday. There was more safety to the country in pin-hook fishing than there is in a lot of the pin-head politics that some of our tin-horn statesmen have on parade today. The ways and customs of the old farm never did much damage to the country.

COLLARS AND CUFFS—Fit Farmer Folks

"Thirty years ago it took a country dance, a wedding or some other red-letter day to get collars and cuffs on a farmer. When he did hitch up with these things he was in misery. Often he would only take half the dose, that is, wear collars and no cuffs. Today farmers are dressed up when they ought to be. They have more than one collar and the cuffs are a part of the shirt. The automobile has made more farmers spruce up than anything else. The farmer changes shirts as often as any other class of human beings. He gets his hair cut when it needs shearing. He shaves twice a week now. He used to lather his face once in two weeks. The soda fountain has helped him to wear collars and cuffs. A fellow without these ornaments seldom hits the soda counter or ice cream parlor. The old boy that makes the farm go and grow has taken about all the degrees that the 20th century has to give, even to riding in parlor cars and airships. His wife is a good pacemaker. She togs up to beat the band and the town lady and wants you to know it. Yes, the farmer is at the bat, dressed up in collars and cuffs whenever there is anything going on or the band plays or a ball game is called."

This spasm was handed to Rural Welfare by an old-time country school teacher who is still young enough to keep step to the music of 1922. He is a keen observer and notes the changes of habits, customs and dress that have taken place in the past 30 or 40 years. Do you think he knows what he is talking about?

THE WILD GOOSE—It's Great to Fly in Sky

There is something majestic about the flight of the wild goose from North to South and from South to North. Far above the earth, in perfect battalion formation, the sturdy gander of the flock steers the ship to the right port in North or South. Way up yonder is that triangular line of wild fowl. Each keeps in its place as faithfully as any soldier who ever wore his country's uniform on dress parade.

This is the season of the year when we may hear voices in the sky. You who have never heard this shrill call have missed just a little of the joy of life. In the light of day or in the darkness of night the pilot of this flock seldom loses the way. God seems to have chartered their course.

Here and there the flock may come to earth to rest and feed. For many miles this flock will travel, seemingly tireless and never weary. What a wonder trip. No drones in that bunch. No loafers or paupers there. No booze fighters or shysters in that crowd. Each goose hoes out its row and asks no favors. They seem to have more sense in many ways than many mortals.

What a sight to see this flock in air. With poise and ease it sails through space with lightning speed with seeming little effort. There is no bluster or lost motion in the machinery of a wild goose trip. Like an arrow, shot from its bow, going straight to its mark, this feathered band flies from southern port to northern harbor.

The great Architect of the Universe performed a big task when He made all the rules and by-laws by which fowl and fish, man and beast, plant and insect should live and obey. There are things of this life over which we may well ponder and then realize how little we mortals are when compared to the Great Power that charted the universe with all its wonders.

Yes, Rural Welfare editor would give a red apple and a doughnut for the privilege of taking a round trip with the boss wild goose and his flock. It's natural to long for many things that are beyond our reach. Some folks are geese but they can't fly and don't have the respect of folks like the goose that knows his place and keeps it and co-operates with the rest of the flock. Better join the farm bureau or the grange or your home organization and be as wise, at least, as the real goose. Do it now.

A WOMAN CAN TALK—Man Should Take His Wife

"How many of you men have your wife at this meeting? There are 200 men here and less than 30 women. You men should wake up and learn that your farm organizations will not pay up or keep going unless you count the women 50-50 in these affairs. You men are selfish and think you know it all. You don't. You have made a mess of taxation, politics and farm marketing. If anybody stays at home, you men better try it and let the women have a chance to try their hand. You won't like what I am saying, but we women have as much business sense as you men have, and we can make as good bargains and save as much money as you men dare to do."

This was the rapid fire lecture a lot of men got at a township farm bureau meeting at which Rural Welfare was present. After she exploded she sat down with a look of contentment on her face. The men gave her a round of applause. They had to do it as the best way out of a hole. They had been hit and spanked right and left, fore and aft.

We wonder how many ladies want to attend such meetings. They ought to attend many. Perhaps not all. Such affairs would break the grind of housework and give them a chance to visit and say "hello" same as men do.

VOTING BOND ISSUES—Is It a Good Policy?

Voting on bond issues is a common occurrence. Rural Welfare editor finds many communities debating the merits of a proposed improvement in the way of bridge, good road or new school house. In some places a bond issue is proposed to help put through a drainage system for a section of the country.

Some say we should pay as we go. This sounds good. Should we who live today and pay taxes be made to pay all the cost of new schools or good roads that are to be used for the next 50 years? Should those who come after us share some of the burden? This is the way many present-day taxpayers will look at bond issues.

On the other hand the tax spenders can put a lot of things over the people by saying, "We will issue bonds and get along by paying interest and let the future taxpayer pay off the bonds. This policy has put many towns, townships, schools and counties deeply in debt. When this happens the taxes to pay interest runs into millions of dollars.

Can a town or school board afford to go heavily into debt and then have the interest eating up the tax money? Can a town or school do business differently than a farmer or any other business man? In some instances a bond issue is justified. In other cases it is simply a sign that the tax spenders and politicians are giving the dear people castor oil in soda water.

FIGHT TO FINISH—Farmers and Fertilizers

"Why do so many men and boys leave the farm?" This question was asked of Rural Welfare by a city man who once lived in the country. We told him to go ahead with his joke and he said, "because the town chicken suits them better than the country chickens in the barnyard."

The farmer is in clover. He is sure to get fertilizer cheap. The big fertilizer companies are cutting prices and each other's throat. The farm bureau got low prices from some of these companies. Then the other companies concluded to get some of the business also and proceeded to cut the price below that which the farm bureau had contracted for.

This started things going. We wonder if any of these companies are selling below cost. If not, then we know that they must have made mighty fat profits in the past. If they are losing money, they had better close up shop until the fertilizer war is over. The farmer laughs. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Grant—the Silent Man

Ohio and the nation will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of General U. S. Grant, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He was born in a log house which now stands on the Ohio state fair grounds inside a glass house. President Harding will come to Ohio and take part in this celebration.

When Grant was quite young his parents moved to Georgetown, Ohio. His father was a tanner by trade. Grant received an appointment to West Point. He was not the brightest pupil in his class. He lacked the bluster that sometimes affects young men.

Robert E. Lee, the great rebel general, graduated from West Point. In the Mexican war, Grant and Lee fought together and slept in the same tent. Fast friends they were in those days, and fast friends to the end of their days, although in the Civil war Grant with his boys in blue fighting Lee with his boys in gray.

After the Mexican war Grant left the army and engaged in business. When the Civil war broke he enlisted and entered the army at Galena, Ill. At this time he was practically unknown and nobody dreamed that this modest man was destined to become one of the greatest generals in history.

In 1896, 26 years ago, President McKinley made a master speech at Galena and paid splendid tribute to Grant. He said that Grant had beaten the Confederates in the West and then was called East to redeem the defeats which the Union armies had suffered at the hands of Lee.

Grant had the habit of finishing any task he started. His quitting time was when the job was done. When Grant was given supreme command of the Union armies, Lee is reported to have said, "the Confederate cause is lost. I know Grant. Nobody can whip him" Lee was right.

Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomatox. When he came forward and offered his sword to Grant, it was refused. Grant smiled and said, "Bob, I don't want your blade. Take it home with you." There is no more beautiful incident in history than this dramatic meeting of two old friends. Then and there their handshake closed the greatest Civil war in history. Then and there the North and South began shaking hands and being friends instead of enemies.

During the war complaint was made to Lincoln that Grant drank too much whisky. Lincoln asked the kickers to find out what kind of liquor Grant drank. He wanted some of the same stuff for some of his other generals who could not win battles.

An American was telling a foreign officer about the greatness of General Grant and how many victories he had won. The foreigner replied that it took a great general to conduct a masterly retreat when defeated, and he asked the American whether Grant could retreat in a masterly way. The American answered, "I don't know and the world will never know, because Grant never retreated." When Grant was a boy the word "can't" had not yet been printed in any dictionary.

In 1868 Grant was elected president and re-elected in 1872. When first inaugurated he refused to ride in the carriage with President Andrew Johnson, whom he did not like.

In a massive tomb, on the banks of the River Hudson, New York City, rest the remains of General U. S. Grant. He is remembered more as a general than he is as a president. There is a striking contrast between this magnificent structure and the hovel home of our hero, as shown by the log house of his birth as it stands today at Columbus, Ohio.

In 1914 the writer of this story took 1,100 Buckeye boys and girls in four big Pullman trains, with three bands, to New York City. The city officials tendered us one of its finest boats and a five-hour ride to the ocean and also up the river by the tomb of Grant. There the boat stopped. The band played "America," "Star Spangled Banner" and "Nearer My God to Thee." The boys stood with heads uncovered.

Let the nation unite in paying tribute to him who would have been 100 years old this April 27, 1922, if he had lived. Do it now.

FARMERS IN OFFICE—Politic Bug Bites 'Em

In past two months a number of farmers have asked Rural Welfare whether it is safe for them to be candidates for county office this year. If a farmer can afford to do so, financially, he can make a good public servant. Politics have spoiled a lot of good farmers. If the old farm will pay as well as office will pay, think twice before you go swimming in politics for office. This year will grow a big crop of candidates. Of course the farmer should have his share of courthouse chairs to sit in if he enjoys that kind of sport. We served six years in our home courthouse and therefore can't object to others wanting to do the same thing. We have this bit of advice—do not spend too much money to get the job. Come out of office as clean and honest as you went in. Go to it.

MAN AND MONKEY—Anti-Darwin Talk

William J. Bryan has stirred up tons of talk about man and monkey. Charles Darwin started the fuss many years ago when he made a guess that man had come down from the monkey tribe and not through the route as told in the Bible.

Darwin thinks that an ape, way back yonder, was the grandfather and the grandmother of all of us human beings who live today. Bryan says that this Darwin theory ain't so.

Bryan says that Darwin made a wild guess. He refuses to recognize the monkey as his ancestors. He will not admit that he and they are any relation to each other whatsoever.

The legislature of Kentucky has just finished, or just started, a red-hot scrap about this Darwin theory. Bryan asked that a law be enacted to prohibit the state university or other schools to teach this Darwin stuff, and rot as he calls it, because he considers it the most dangerous enemy to the Christian religion.

After a hard fight the proposed law was defeated, but the whole state was aroused and the attention of the whole country was attracted to this fight. University professors are often accused of being irreligious and teaching things in conflict with the Christian creed.

The sooner this breed is disinfected the better it will be for boys and girls in our universities. Some parents absolutely fear to send their son or daughter to some of these state universities that are supported by public tax money. How long will we be asleep? Clean house—the slogan.

BORROW TAX MONEY—Banker Tells Tales

"Over half of the farmer customers of this bank borrowed money to pay taxes at last taxpaying time. The tax was more and money harder to get than ever before. The farmer has not been united to protect his tax interests or his market interests. The farmer must take more active part in politics. He has been voting for eagle and rooster while the political bosses and tax spenders gave him castor oil in soda water. It is time the farmer was becoming a tax expert."

This is the plain talk handed out by a banker who has several hundred farmer customers at his bank. Every farmer should have a banker just as much as he has a family doctor or dentist. The banker is always in position to give the farmer good advice if he will come in time and tell his financial condition, the same as he would his physical condition to his doctor.

The farmer and home owner have the habit of kicking on paying taxes because they are too high. They do not kick on the "why" of high tax. Naturally the banker is interested in his customers. When they prosper, the bank makes the most money. Better read twice what this banker said.

TOO MANY SUCKERS—Farmers Get Headache

"Every farmer on that two-mile stretch of road bought stocks or bonds that promised to pay 7 or 8 per cent and tax free. These farmers invested good money which they had worked hard to get and save. The concern failed. They will be lucky to get 20 cents on the dollar. They have the headache now and will have for a long time to come. It is the penalty a sucker pays for biting on the smart man's game."

This information was given to Rural Welfare by a farmer with whom we spent a night at his farm home. He had not been caught because he was in debt on some new buildings erected on his farm. How long will it take farmers to learn a lesson? Suckers will bite. There seems to be no medicine that will cure 'em.

We wonder in how many communities this blue sky game is worked. How many farmers have more faith in some smart set far away than he has in his own banker or in his community. Farmers have lost enough money in every state biting on this sucker game to erect a farmer's packing house or terminal elevators in big cities to protect their market and cut out the swarm of middle men. There are two born every minute.

FARM HOME PARTIES—Wives Should Have Good Time

"If a man married a widow named Elizabeth, with two children, what would he have after the wedding?" The answer is, "a tin lizzie and two runabouts." This was handed to us by a retired farmer and he was well satisfied that it was a good joke.

Why should farm ladies not have home or house parties the same as town ladies have? If 12 farm wives would agree that once a month they would meet on an afternoon and just have a good time, they would have it.

These ladies should take turns at entertaining. Once a year for each one. They could have a program of their own making which would do much for them in the way of self-improvement. The main idea of the day, however, ought to be just visiting and not too much work or worry about a big feed.

If such parties are held there should be no attempt by one lady to show off and outdo the others. This will spoil the whole game and many ladies will have no desire to go or belong. The whole plan ought to be to fit well into the ability of the poorest home to entertain. The visit and a good social time should be the high spot purpose of the day.

If a good housewife knew that she was to entertain this kind of a party there is no doubt about her having her house in order when company arrives. Many benefits would come from farm home parties along this line.

THE BAREHEAD MAN—No Colds, No Aches or Pains

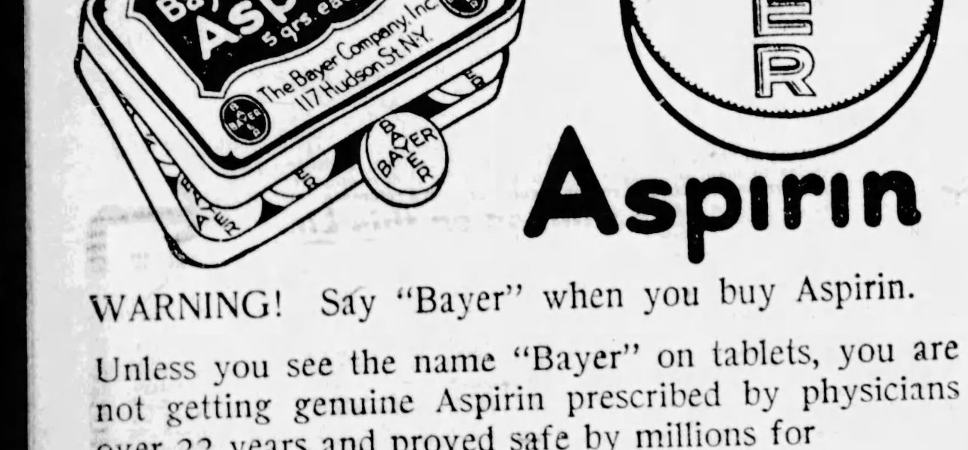
"No, I never wear a hat. Why should I? A hat on your head is just a fashion and habit. Most folks do it because the other fellow does. I wear no hat and have no colds or coughs, no aches or pains. Wearing hats cause more trouble to health and body than any other piece of clothes we wear. I take trips on train and in my auto and get along very well without a hat."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by a man who was in a big union station ready to travel when his train arrived. We had met him once before. He is a good business man. Makes money and has a fine family.

He wears no hat simply because he believes that he is doing himself a favor and not to show off or to be odd or queer in any way. He insists that wearing hats cause bald heads. He says that the fine cloak of hair which nature has provided for man and woman is sufficient protection to the head. The cold in the head, as this man believes, may be traced to the foolish habit of wearing a hat.

We wonder whether this one man is right and the rest of us all wrong in hat wearing. Take your choice. Wear a hat or let it alone and save money.

One of the odd facts in connection with snow crystals is that practically all of the hundreds of different varieties are hexagonal in form.



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The Latest Markets

A market of bullish tendencies extending over a period of many months since the late Summer of 1921 passed last week from a relatively passive stage into one of active and even agressive buying for the speculative account. This ordinarily describes the last phase of protracted accumulation; that is to say, the time has arrived when values have reached a level attractive to those who read the market but superficially, who, indeed, are in a position merely to analyze the obvious, either for want of experience or because of other more exacting occupations. When such as these enter the market with varying degrees of acquisitive enthusiasm, the popular conception of a bull market has been realized.

The prelude already has been written in terms of investment purchase on the one hand and of professional angling and pool maneuvering on the other. The momentum imparted by actual public participation may carry on the forward movement for several weeks. The impulse at first is to take profits almost as soon as they come; then arrives the more audacious interval of pyramiding gains, and finally the pinnacle, the reaction and the ultimate accounting.

Last week, with its broad price advances and rather easy recessions from time to time, indicated the initial stage of a desire to buy but with a ready eye to profits which may accrue. Each full session rolled up a turnover exceeding a million shares and on Thursday total transactions ran well above the 1,500,000 figure, the most active day in two years or more. The petroleums, steels and specialties were in the van of the movement but in the second half of the week the rails fell into line. Friday's session might, in truth, have been accounted a railroad market.

The uniformity of the rise was not qualified to the extent that might have been expected at the end of the week when adjustment of accounts against the week-end ordinarily takes place. This was regarded as significant as an earnest of the confidence apparently felt by the public in a continuance of the forward swing in the coming week. The more conservative elements, of course, entertained ideas of caution and they were disposed to clear desks for any possible contingency, but their transactions made a light impress on the whole, and afforded scant comfort to the bear traders whose ranks, needless to say, were greatly reduced.

There was some justification within the market itself for the somewhat rampant optimism displayed. While various specialties in the past month or two have been played more or less spectacularly, subject to occasional adjustments against renewed bulling, standard dividend-paying stocks still yielded investments returns materially above the average bond income. Many of those stocks are selling on a basis to return considerably better than five per cent which may now be regarded as a good average investment yield compatible with a high degree of safety. There was still plenty of room, therefore, for further appreciation which those who were interested in pushing the list forward were not disposed to ignore. The spectacle of rising prices in investment issues as distinguished from the more speculative media aided in enhancing the value of the latter. At such a time as this both forces work together in reciprocal relation.

The ready response of standard industrials encouraged the spread of operations into the railroad department where buying had been even more backward. The psychological influence of the conjoined movement was the most effective force behind the general expansion.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.41; May, $1.40¼; July, $1.23⅜. Corn, cash, 62½c. Oats, cash, 42c. Barley, cash, 67c. Rye, No. 2, cash, $1.00. Cloverseed, cash, $14.50; April, $13.50; Oct., $11.50. Alsike, cash, $11.50. Timothy, cash, $2.95; May, $3.00; Sept., $3.30.

Chicago—Wheat, May, $1.32⅛; July, $1.20½. Corn, May, 59c; July, 62⅝c. Oats, May, 36⅞c; July, 39⅝c. Barley, May, 65¾c. Rye, May, $1.02½; July, 94¼c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 39c; solid pack, 38c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 19@20c; New York limburger, 32c; Wisconsin, 1-lb. 25c; domestic Swiss, 32c; new Michigan, 21c; longhorn, 23@24c.

Eggs—Candled, 25c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 17c; lean, 27c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 22c; 9 to 10 lbs., 21c; 11 to 12 lbs., 19½c; 13 to 15 lbs., 17½c. Lard, 10½c. Hams, 30c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 17c; luncheon, 18c; bologna, 12½c; frankfurters, 17c.

Live Poultry—Ducks, 30@32c; geese, 18@20c; turkeys, 33@35c; light chickens, heavy hens, 28@30c; old roosters, 18@20c; young chickens, 28@30c. Dressed Poultry—Chickens, 30@33c; geese, 24@25c; ducks, 32@35c; turkeys, 40@43c.

Hides—No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; bull, 4c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip, 10½c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 40½@41c; prints, 41½@42c; extra firsts, 39½@40c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 33½@34c; packing stock, 17@19c. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; Ohio firsts, 25c; western firsts, new cases, 24c; duck's eggs, 32@35c; goose eggs, $1.25@1.40 a dozen. Oleomargarine, pound prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade, made of animal oils, 22@22½c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese—York state, 23@24c; brick, 22@24c; fancy Swiss, 40@55c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 25@28c. Poultry—Live, heavy fowls, 30@31c; roosters, 18@20c; spring chickens, culls, 24@26c; do., choice, 30@31c; ducks, 32@34c; turkeys, 22@40c; capons, 32@33c; broilers, 65@70c. Potatoes—New York, $2.75@3.25 per 150-lb. sack; Ohio and Michigan, $2.80@2.90 per 150-lb. cask; Florida new stock Cobblers, $7.50@8.00 a bbl.; Rose, $8.00 a bbl.; Maine, $3.00@3.15 a sack of 150 lbs.; Idaho Russets, $2.50@2.60 a sack. Sweet potatoes—Tennessee Nancy Halls, $1.30@1.35 a hamper; Mississippi, 90c@$1.00 a crate.

Chicago—Butter higher; creamery extras, 34c; firsts, 31@33½c; seconds, 29@30c; standards, 33¾c. Eggs firm; receipts, 32,999 cases; firsts, 22¾c; ordinary firsts, 21@21½c; miscellaneous, 22@22½c; storage packed extras, 25c; storage packed firsts, 24¾c. Poultry, alive, unchanged.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 5,566. Eggs steady; receipts, 27,325; state, nearby and nearby western hennery, whites, firsts to extras, 29@36c; do., hennery, browns, extras, 31@32c. Cheese unsettled; receipts, 2,300. Live and dressed poultry steady; prices unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs steady; receipts, 6,000; heavies, $11.10; yorkers, $11.10; pigs, $10.75. Cattle, slow, $8.00; calves, $9.00@10.00. Lambs, steady, $13.00@14.00.

Pittsburgh—Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; market lower, heavies, $10.55@10.85; heavy yorkers, $11.15@11.25; light yorkers, pigs, $11.00@11.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 500; market steady; top sheep, $9.00; top lambs, $14.00, lower. Calves—Receipts, 75; market steady; top, $11.50.

East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 75; steady. Calves—Receipts, 150; 50c higher, $3.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,600; strong to 10c higher; heavy, $11.00@11.25; mixed, yorkers, light do. and pigs, $11.25@11.35; roughs, $9.00; stags, $4.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; steady; unchanged.

East St. Louis—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 100; compared to week ago, beef steers steady to 25c higher; beef cows, light yearlings, bulls and veal calves, 15c to 25c higher; stockers and feeders steady; top steers for week, $8.40; top mixed yearlings, $8.60; week bulk prices, beef steers, $6.75@7.75; beef cows, $4.75@5.75; bologna bulls, $4.25@4.75; veal calves, $8.25@8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; active, 5c to 10c higher; top, $10.85 for 200-lb. averages; bulk, 150 to 220-lbs., $10.65@10.75; few strong weights, $10.50@10.55; pigs, steady to 15c higher, $9.75@10.50; packer sows strong to 10c higher, $8.85@9.00. Sheep—Receipts, none; compared to week ago, fat lambs, 25@50c higher; sheep, 50c higher.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Markets)—Cattle—Receipts, 500; compared to week ago, practically steady on all classes except calves, which closed 50@75c lower, week's top; yearlings, $9.35; matured steers, $9.25; week's bulk prices on beef steers, $7.25@8.40; beef cows and heifers, $5.25@6.75; stockers and feeders, $6.35@7.25; veal calves, $8.00@8.75; canners and cutters, $3.35@4.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; active, mostly 5@10c higher; some medium and heavies up more; shippers bought about 1,000; close strong; good clearance; top, $10.85; bulk, $10.35@10.80; pigs nominally steady. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; compared with week ago, best handy weight lambs steady to 25c lower; week's bulk prices on fat wooled lambs, $15.50@16.50; shorn, $13.00@13.75; wooled ewes, $9.00@10.00.

Questions and Answers

Rule 1—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. This department will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or Biblical interpretations; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions.

U. S. S. Constitution

What became of the famous old ship, the Constitution, known as Old Ironsides?—L. C., Portersville, Ohio.

The Constitution, or Old Ironsides, one of the most famous vessels of the American navy, is now fixed in Boston harbor. She was a 44-gun frigate of 1,576 tons, one of the six war vessels ordered by Congress early in 1794 on account of the Algerian piracies.

In 1830 she was reported unseaworthy and condemned to be broken up. However public clamor excited by Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, "Old Ironsides", published in the Boston Advertiser, saved the vessel. She was rebuilt and again put in service in 1833. In 1855 she was laid up at the Portsmouth navy yard but used once in a while as a training ship. She was partially rebuilt again in 1877 and took her last trip across the Atlantic the next year. In 1897 she was roofed in at the Boston navy yard and used as a barrack ship.

Miscellaneous

C. H. W., Jerusalem, Ohio.—In 1865 Easter Sunday fell on April 16.

W. M.—It would take too much space to publish the constitution of the United States in this department.

M. D., Phalanx, Ohio.—We do not answer legal questions in this department.

T. M., Alliance, Ohio.—Both the President and Mrs. Harding attend the Baptist church.

C. P., Fairmont, W. Va.—A review of the work of the peace conference in Washington was published in the news columns of this paper.

E. B., Anamosa, Iowa.—Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, is still living in Washington, D. C.

M. H. W., Reynolds, Ill.—We cannot give you the information you desire.

G. S. H., Ladd, N. C.—Spring water is not warm in Winter. Coming from the warm ground, it does not freeze until it flows away. Of course water from hot springs is warm.

S. H., Fairmont, W. Va.—It is against our rules to publish names of business firms.

C. H., Fort Worth, Texas.—We think the story of Andersonville prison is out of print.

W. S., Hamburg, Pa.—The United states was not a party to any treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium at the time the war broke out.

C. P., Birchwood, Tenn.—This is the 20th century.

E. C. R., Ashley, Ind.—Write to the American Relief Administration, 42 Broadway, N. Y., or Washington, D. C. No sums under $10 are received.

A. M. C., Renfrew, Pa.—The population of Greater London is 7,476,160 and that of New York City is 5,620,048.

A. T., Woolwine, Va.—We have no statistics on the subject of poll taxes.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

The overwhelming majority given the adjusted compensation bill in the house shows that the representatives, close to the hearts of the people, realize the justice of the measure and in spite of highly organized propaganda in opposition know the great mass of Americans want this debt to the veterans paid and want it paid now.

While the bill adopted differs in some respects from the original fivefold measure drawn by the American Legion at the request of congress, I am confident it will meet with the general approval of former service men and women, who have confidence in the integrity and judgment of the ways and means committee.

Any measure which has been twice passed by the lower house by such overwhelming majorities and once made the unfinished business of the senate is inevitable legislation and shows conclusively that the American people have not forgotten the physical and financial hardships their veterans endured and will not stand for a continued penalty upon their patriotism.

HANFORD MacNIDER,
National Commander, American Legion.

"I have never seen better or more adequate preparations for a national convention of the American Legion than have been made at New Orleans under the leadership of T. Semmes Walmsley, as chairman."

That's the way George L. Berry, national vice commander of the legion, expressed himself on a recent visit to New Orleans, where he went over the preliminary arrangements for the national gathering of legionnaires, Oct. 16-20. And that seems to be the consensus of opinion among persons who know what has already been done toward entertaining the greatest convention in America.

An investigation of the Veteran's bureau by the American Legion and by congress was urged in a resolution adopted by Sgt. Jasper post, American Legion, Washington, D. C.

The post, which is composed entirely of former enlisted men, many of whom are employes of the Veterans' bureau, severely criticized "discrimination against and unfair treatment of" former service men by officials of the bureau.

The legion men particularly attacked the transfer of former service employes of the bureau from the central office in Washington to offices in the field while non-service men are retained in Washington. The veterans charged that many of the ex-service men transferred had established homes in Washington and many of them were attending school here.

The New York state senate has concurred with the assembly in the passage of two bills relating to soldier bonus. The first was the bill carrying an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the relief of sick and disabled World war veterans who are unemployed for a period of 14 days.

The other was the bill proposing a constitutional amendment to make available $45,000,000 to be paid as a bonus to all citizens of the state who served in the World war at the rate of $10 a month for each month served up to 20 months.

In a second letter written direct to President Harding, Maj. Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, who recently made charges of "Prussianism" in the regular army, called upon the President to "restrain" the war department from "further lawbreaking." Writing from Camp Dix, where he was ordered after sending his first communication over the heads of his superiors to the President, Maj. Wheeler-Nicholson said that he has proof that high officers in the army used dishonorable means to protect friends and classmates accused of wrongdoing.

He asserted that general officers of the American army were retained in their commands in France despite the "pleas of horror-stricken French generals" over the loss of life in American combat units.

American Legion controversies in Colorado will not be aired in public in the future if the department executive committee has its way — and it probably will. At a recent meeting the committee adopted the following resolution:

"Be It Resolved, That all American Legion officers or committees functioning in the department of Colorado be warned to act strictly within their powers and authority and to keep any legion controversies out of print and from the public."

Further means of rehabilitating disabled former service men by "setting them up" as farmers on federal irrigable land is provided in a bill introduced by Senator Cameron, of Arizona.

The measure provides for the withdrawal by the government of 200 farm units of five acres each and the selection by the Veterans' bureau of 200 men, undergoing agricultural training, to take over the project.

The land to be reserved for the former service men is in the Mesa division of the Yuma (Ariz.) federal irrigation project.

The Australian government is coining pennies to the value of 4,000 pounds a week, and yet there is a shortage all the time.

Remove Pimples and Blackheads With Cuticura

Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to free the pores of impurities and follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum is ideal for powdering and perfuming.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 16F, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. —Advertisement.

Stopped Her Fits

Mrs. Paul Gramm of Milwaukee, Wis., recently gave out the following statement: I suffered with fits for over 14 years. Doctors gave me up. Was cured by a simple discovery. Over 12 years have passed, the attacks have not returned. Everyone who suffers should write D. Lepso, 895 Island Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a bottle of the same sort of medicine he gave me, FREE.—Adv.

DROPSY Treated One Week FREE. Short breathing relieved in a few hours, swelling reduced in a few days, regulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart, purifies the blood, strengthens the entire system. Write for Free Trial Treatment. Collum Dropsy Remedy Co., Dept. F-15, Atlanta, Ga.

Bumstead's Worm Syrup

The safe and sure remedy. Stood the test for 60 years. To children an angel of mercy. It never fails. All druggists, 50c. Est. C. A. Voorhees, M. D., Phila. Pa.

GOITRE

If you have an ugly goitre send for a free copy of this beautifully illustrated Booklet and learn how it can be removed at home without operation or danger. It contains much information and advice that is invaluable to sufferers from this disfiguring and dangerous disease. Send today. It may save you an operation later on or years of needless suffering.

W. T. B. LABORATORY, 658 Minty Blk., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ends Stomach Trouble Banishes Tape-Worm

No matter how long you have suffered—how much you have doctored—how many times you have been told your case is incurable, I positively guarantee that my special Remedy will end the worst case of stomach trouble (except cancer) and expel any tape worm or make no charge for the treatment. I take the risk, you none. You must get satisfactory results or you are out nothing. Don't waste another minute—send me your name and address today and get FREE PROOF. Be sure to give age. Walter A. Reisner, Box JP-61, Milwaukee, Wis.

DON'T DESPAIR

If you are troubled with pains or aches; feel tired; have headache, indigestion, insomnia; painful passage of urine, you will find relief by regularly taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles and National Remedy of Holland since 1696. Three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

NUXATED IRON

Over 4,000,000 people annually are using Nuxated Iron. It will not injure the teeth or disturb the stomach. A few doses will often commence to enrich your blood and revitalize your worn out, exhausted nerves. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain satisfactory results. Beware of substitutes. Always insist on having genuine organic iron—Nuxated Iron. Look for the letters N. I. on every tablet. At all druggists in tablet form only.

Corns Peel Off Like a Banana Skin

when you touch them with 2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It," the safe, easy, quick corn remover—used by millions of people.

Use "Gets-It"

No dangerous cutting, trimming or filing. Instant relief from all pain and soreness. Costs but 35c a bottle—everywhere. Money back if it fails. E. Lawrence & Co., Mfg., Chicago, Ill.

TARIFF NEEDED, WILLIS THINKS

Senator Says Our Workmen Must Be Protected From Europe.

[illegible] protective tariff law must be [illegible] possible moment if American workmen are to [illegible] American industry [illegible] American standards are to be maintained, Senator [illegible] said in an address [illegible] the Republican state convention of Maine. American markets [illegible] being flooded with [illegible] goods offered for sale in [illegible] country at prices only a fraction of the American labor cost [illegible].

Senator Willis reviewed accomplishments of the administration [illegible] charged "[illegible] Democrats" hampered and impeded Republicans in their effort to stabilize [illegible] many weeks [illegible] protective tariff [illegible] principles of [illegible] McKinley would be on [illegible] books.

[illegible] party, he said, [illegible] extravagance, established [illegible] system, reduced [illegible] appropriations [illegible] American ideals. [illegible] pledges, he de- [illegible] administration of [illegible] looks to the [illegible] vote of congressional support."

[illegible] look better, he said, [illegible] promise of a [illegible] stimulates in- [illegible] starts factories."

[illegible] enactment of the [illegible] funding of the [illegible] provided for [illegible] continued, "industrial [illegible] continue to improve [illegible] Republican policies we [illegible] peace and prosperity at [illegible] honor and prestige abroad."

[illegible] international difficulties [illegible] threatened a year ago, [illegible] Willis declared, either has [illegible] definite means [illegible] speedy adjustment. [illegible] has been done [illegible] national sovereignty [illegible] "of self respect [illegible] fullest justice to [illegible]."

"[illegible] in the handling of [illegible] affairs alone," he added, "the Republican party has [illegible] which merits en- [illegible] hands of the [illegible] domestic affairs it has [illegible] progress toward econ- [illegible] methods in eight [illegible] Democratic party [illegible] years."

[W]OULD SETTLE [B]ERGDOLL CASE

[Fo]rmer Service Members Ask [H]ouse to Act Upon Reports.

[illegible] has been urged by former service members to call [illegible] the committee [illegible] the escape of [illegible] Bergdoll, draft [illegible] either the major- [illegible] report.

[illegible] bring about action, [illegible] Lineberger, Repub- [illegible] obtained permis- [illegible] the report in the Con- [illegible] Record.

[illegible] Jeffers, Democrat, [illegible] supporting the Democrats [illegible] declared he wanted [illegible] whether congress "would put [illegible] charged with responsibility [illegible] on the rack or smooth [illegible] over."

[illegible] Fitzgerald, Re- [illegible] put into the record [illegible] letters which had been ex- [illegible] between former Representa- [illegible] as chairman and Repre- [illegible] Johnson, Democrat, Ken- [illegible] member of the committee, [illegible] that John H. Sherburne, [illegible] had been retained as coun- [illegible] the committee at $100 a day [illegible] and that John Thomas [illegible] representative of the Ameri- [illegible] in Washington, assistant [illegible] at $50 a day. It developed, [illegible] that counsel fees had not [illegible] paid.

[Yo]unger "Buds" Bloom

[illegible] tendency at present is for [illegible] debutantes to make their [illegible] society much earlier than in [illegible] years. Several of last Winter's [illegible] are just past 17.

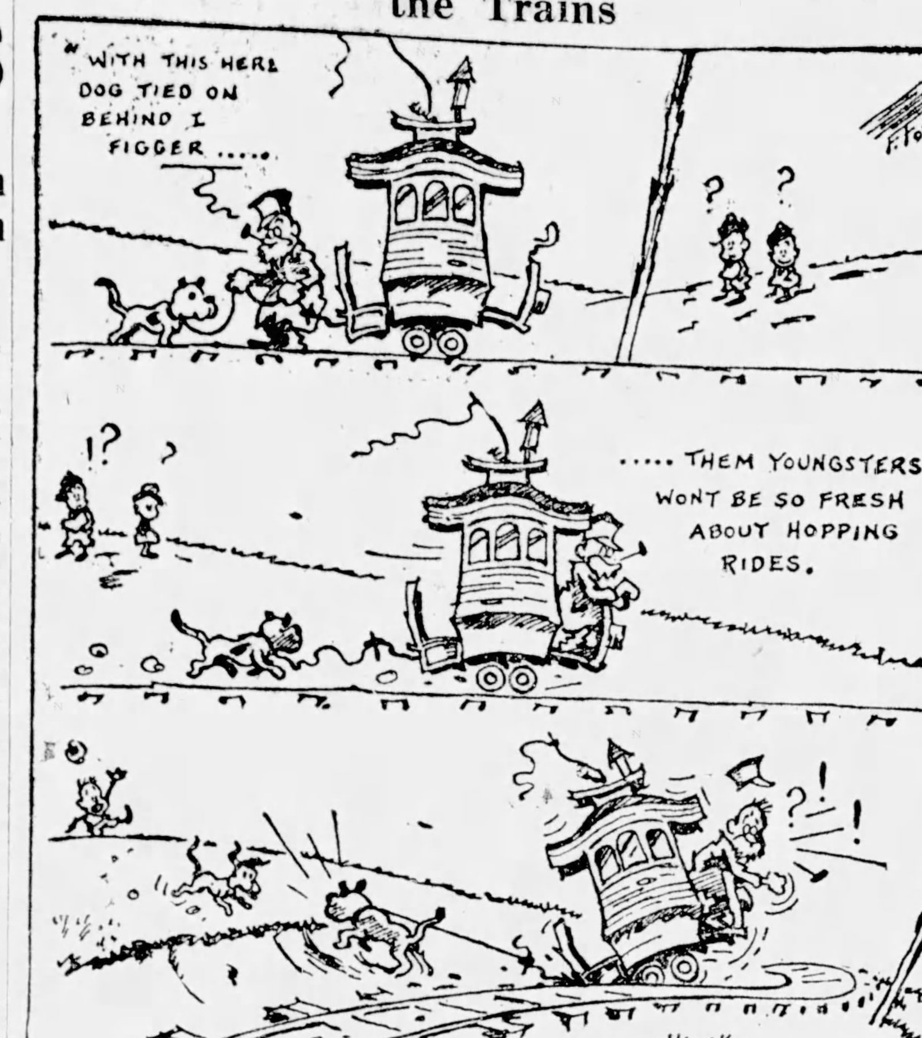
[MIN]ERALIZED WATER [R]OUTS CHICKEN LICE

[Ta]blets Dropped into Drinking Founts [Ba]nish Vermin, Make Fowls Grow [Fas]ter and Increase Egg Yield.

[illegible] poultry raiser can easily rid his flock [illegible] and mites, make chickens grow faster [illegible] increase their egg yield by simply add- [illegible] to the fowls' drinking water. [illegible] away with all bother, such as dust- [illegible] dipping and spraying. The [illegible] minerals can now be obtained in [illegible] tablets, known as Paratabs. Soon [illegible] fowls drink the mineralized water, [illegible] and mites leave them. The tablets [illegible] as a tonic conditioner. The health [illegible] fowls quickly improves, they grow [illegible] and the egg yield frequently is dou- [illegible] the chicks that drink freely of the [illegible] will be bothered by mites or lice. [illegible] method is especially recommended for [illegible] purebred stock, as there is no risk [illegible] the plumage. The tablets are war- [illegible] impart no flavor or odor to the [illegible] meat. This remarkable conditioner, [illegible] and lice remedy costs only a trifle [illegible] under an absolute guarantee. The [illegible] scientifically prepared, perfectly [illegible] dissolve readily in water.

[illegible] reader of this paper may try them [illegible] The laboratories producing [illegible] are so confident of good results that [illegible] offer them to every poultry raiser they [illegible] big $1 packages for only $1. Send [illegible] just your name and address—a [illegible] to the Paratab Laboratories, [illegible] 100 Coca Cola Bldg., Kansas [illegible] and the two $1 packages, enough [illegible] gallons of water, will be mailed. [illegible] postman $1 and postage on delivery. [illegible] are not delighted with results in [illegible] your chickens are not healthier, [illegible] the eggs and entirely free from lice [illegible] your money will be promptly re- [illegible] Don't hesitate to accept this trial [illegible] You are fully protected by this guar- [illegible]

The Toonerville Trolley That Meets All the Trains



SAYS ROOSEVELT PLANNED TO HUNT STONE AGE BEAST

Theodore Roosevelt believed there might be some huge surging amphibian in the jungles of the Southern Andes, such as recently has been described in cable dispatches from South America, and when the former president went on his expedition which discovered the River of Doubt he had some idea of looking for it.

John Barrett, late director of the Pan-American Union and minister to Argentine during President Roosevelt's administration, has just disclosed that part of Colonel Roosevelt's expeditionary plans which hitherto are said to have been untold.

"On reading the first cabled report," said Mr. Barrett "that Martin Sheffield, an American of whom I have personal knowledge, had reported that he had seen what appeared to be of a Southern Andean jungle lake, I recalled that nearly 20 years ago, in November, 1903, when I was minister to Argentina, a clear-headed typical American prospector and explorer, whose name I have forgotten, came to the legation and, in a convincing way, proceeded to relate to me a story almost identical with that now reported as told recently by Sheffield, to the effect that he had seen swimming in a lake a huge lizard-like monster with a curved neck.

Tale Was Sincere.

"His expert discussion of the mineral and timber resources of the Andean plateaus and plains convinced me of his sincerity and responsibility. He urged me to help him raise money in either Argentina or the United States, preferably the latter, to outfit and conduct an expedition to locate and capture this extraordinary animal, and begged me to write to President Roosevelt about it and mention his name because he had been associated in some way with Roosevelt in the Cuban campaign.

"Although I gave him no promises, he said he would call again. Shortly afterward I wrote President Roosevelt a personal and unofficial letter referring to this incident. In about a month and a half, there came in the legation pouch a personal letter from the President written in his own handwriting and expressing real interest in the story of this American whom he said he well remembered and asking me to get in touch with him at once and ask him to write all about what he had seen.

"In April, five months later, just before I went to Panama as first American minister, I received a letter from the prospector written from some far away place in Chubut, or so-called Patagonia. He was almost enthusiastic in his story of how he had again found a fresh trail of a strange animal leading to the waters of a lake, although he had not actually again seen the beast as in his first experience.

Roosevelt Was Interested.

"Years later, when Colonel Roosevelt made his famous trip to South America, he told me confidentially just before sailing that, although he had never heard anything further from this American prospector, I should not be surprised if, after his arrival in Argentina, he decided to make a special trip of exploration to Southern Argentina and Chile, in the hope of ascertaining whether there was any truth in these stories of this monster amphibian, which strongly appealed to him. He wanted nothing said about it lest there should be ridicule if he did not succeed.

"Shortly before he left Buenos Aires, Argentine, for his notable and possibly fatal trip up the Panama and Paraguay rivers into the heart of Brazil, he sent me word, through a mutual Argentine friend, that he had finally decided on the Brazilian instead of the Argentine exploring expedition.

"After his return to America and when he was recovering from the poison and fever contracted in the wild hot tropical jungle of Brazil I saw him for a long talk, when he said: "Well, while I am game and glad that I discovered this unknown river in Brazil, I probably would be far better physically if I had gone to the cooler region of Southern Argentina and Chile and I might have found that mysterious amphibian which would have aroused far more human interest throughout the world than an unmapped river."

Ireland Lauded as Brainpan of World in Speech of Senator

Ireland was described as the "brainpan of the world" in an impassioned tribute to the Emerald Isle by Senator Stanley, Democrat, of Kentucky, during a recent debate in the senate.

Stanley eloquently pleaded the cause of the Irish Free State, saying it has risen through centuries of oppression to command the admiration of the world.

"I have not a drop of Irish blood in my veins," Stanley said. "I wish I had. I can trace my ancestry back to an unbroken English line and I'm not specially proud of it. But I know that when the history of all the peoples of all the world shall have been written there will be nothing in song or story sweeter or sadder or grander than the sufferings and triumph of the Irish people and the Irish nation.

"Rises Like Transfiguration."

"Out of centuries of persecution such as no other race ever suffered, up from fields incarnadined in blood of heroes and stakes and gibbets, sanctified by the sacrificial deaths of martyrs, in her rags and her poverty, her learning and heroism, wild and grand and beautiful, Ireland rises like a transfiguration to command the admiration of the world, for at last, thank God, Old Ireland is free."

Stanley suggested that if the pleas of pro-British were followed, the statue of Andrew Jackson in front of the White House be torn down and one erected to Lloyd George or George Harvey.

"Why should not Ireland feel an antipathy to Great Britain?" Stanley demanded. "No senator has the right to treat contemptuously the just resentment against wrongs so deep and damnable that their reiteration might make the very angels in heaven weep.

"Abhorrence of Englishmen."

"Were I an Irishman, as I am an American of English ancestry, I would swear my first-born son, as Hasdrubal did Hannibal to eternal hate of Rome, to the abhorrence of all that Englishmen say or do or think as long as he remembers the women they had outraged, the babes they had butchered, the sons sent to stake and the gibbet, her faith dishonored and her fields drenched with blood and desolated by fire and sword."

Stanley praised the deeds of Irish citizens who came to America to make their homes free of British oppression.

"Irishmen have filled every post with honor and have adorned everything they have touched," he concluded. "I pay my humble meed of praise to the brainpan of the world, to the home of poetry, of eloquence and of valor—to the Emerald Isle."

PUBLICITY TO DISARM FAKE STOCK SELLERS

Publicity is the weapon the government will use to disarm the fake stock swindler.

The treasury department in a general appeal to editors of newspapers and other publications now seeks to expose the worthless stock salesmen by editorial and other warnings to the public.

Foreign language publications will be relied upon to prevent many forms of high-handed robbery of the pocketbooks of foreign-born residents of the United States.

A large percentage of the more than $1,000,000,000 sunk annually by misguided investors in alleged stocks that are wholly valueless, represents the hard-earned coin of the foreigners.

Vigor Of Youth in A New Discovery

Science Produces a Vitalizer Superior to Famous Gland Treatment—Magic Power of a Bark From Africa.

Have you lost your youth, vigor and "pep"? Does life seem dull and work a grind? Don't worry. Science has discovered a new vitalizer superior even to the much discussed "goat gland" and "monkey gland" treatment. Anyone can now quickly and easily regain the vitality and eagerness of youth and do it in the privacy of the home.

The principal ingredient is an extract from the bark of an African tree. It is said to be the most amazing invigorator ever discovered. Combined with it are other tonic and vitalizing elements of proved merit. In most cases the compound produces marked improvement in a day or two, and in a short time the vitality is raised, the circulation improves and the glow of health is felt in every part.

The laboratories producing this new vitilizer, which is called Re-Bild-Tabs, are so confident of its power that they offer new customers a large $2 supply for only $1 and guarantee to refund the money if the remedy fails to give results in one week.

Any reader of this paper may test the new discovery without risk. Send no money, but just your name and address, to the Re-Bild Laboratories, 126 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and a full $2 treatment of Re-Bild Tabs will be mailed. On delivery, pay the postman only $1 and postage. If not delighted with the results at the end of a week, notify the laboratories and your money will be refunded in full. Do not hestiate about accepting this offer, as it is fully guaranteed.

5 WOMEN WANT CONGRESS SEATS

One Is Descendant of Benjamin Franklin; Two Are Sisters.

The following women are among those running for congress this year: Mrs. Ellen Duance Davis of Philadelphia; Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck of Chicago; Mrs. Mary Belle Spencer of Hill Top, Cook county, Ill.; Mrs. Irene Cleveland Buell of Ashland, Neb., and Mrs. A. K. Gault, mayor of St. Peter, Minn. The last two are sisters.

The Philadelphia candidate seeking the Democratic nomination, is a great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, who as a boy exchanged argumentative letters with a friend defending the propriety of educating women and their fitness for education. He explained in his autobiography, however, that he took this advanced stand" perhaps a little for dispute's sake."

Mrs. Huck, who is the daughter of the late congressman William E. Mason, in a statement to the women's press, replies to a young woman's remark, "The nerve of her going into such a big campaign," with the comment that "to be a good congressman," as she means to be, will require even more nerve."

Mrs. Buell, the "most domestic" of her mother's four daughters, has been city prosecutor of Ashland since 1918, though one mayor tried vainly to discharge her when she persisted in prosecuting his brother.

Mrs. Gault, the Minnesota candidate, is Mrs. Buells sister. The two have filed papers in accordance with an agreement of long standing between the sisters that if one ran for congress the other should do likewise, Mrs. Buell says. Mrs. Buell set the example. The Nebraska women, who classes herself as a progressive Democrat, adds that their father was the first mayor, and that politics runs in the family.

Similarly, Mrs. Huck, Republican, says that common interests with her father and determination to continue his work led her to file for congressman at large to fill the vacancy created by his death. She says the fact that she is happily married and the mother of four healthy children influenced party leaders to desire her candidacy. Mrs. Huck's supporters say more than 900 down state Republican committeemen have endorsed her.

Mrs. Spencer, Republican, who also has filed for congressman at large of Illinois, is a soldier's wife and the mother of two baby girls. She was appointed public guardian of Cook county by Governor Lowden in 1918, and has continued in office to date. She practices law and has had cases in New York, California, Indiana and Kansas. She favors a soldiers' bonus, economy in administration, and "personal liberty in its broader the liquor question as the majority of her constituents would, but omits mention of which side she would take.

Mrs. Spencer holds that crime has its source in the development of the child; and therefore she favors higher educational standards with reference to character training.

NO MILITARISM, GERMAN SAYS

Spirit of Democracy Has Strong Hold in Nation, Scheidemann Thinks.

Philip Scheidemann, leader of the German Democratic party, while in Copenhagen said German militarism was dead forever. The spirit of democracy had leveled Germany to that extent that the German republic easily could withstand any reactionary assaults.

Foreign countries, he said, exaggerated the political importance of the power of German reactionaries. The Communists are no real danger either. They were only gradually groping their way into the German trade unions "in order to learn their political manners," he said.

Discussing the relation's of Germany with Russia Herr Scheidemann said the German government had negotiated with Karl Radek, Russian Soviet agent in Berlin. He expressed the opinion that the murder of Count Mirback, for which no apology had been received, presented no real barrier against the two nations arriving at an understanding.

The World's Greatest News Story

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 16 Is an Easter Lesson—John 20:19-31.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A WOMAN once told the most sensational and important news in the world. Had modern newspapers existed at the time, and had the editors been alert to their task, every daily would have run the story in display type on the first page as the surpassing news of the day. Most of the members of the news staff would have been assigned to cover it. All the antecedent facts would have been dug up. The woman herself would have been overwhelmed with interviewers. Her personal responsibility would have been investigated. The city's greatest authorities upon the general theme of her story would have been called upon for signed statements of their views. A diagram of the place of the story would have been printed. The editorial writers would have made the news the theme of their leader for days in succession.

In a word, the earthquaking story of this one woman, subsequently corroborated by many other witnesses, was at the time more important, and has continued to be so, than the report of any battle or political overturn or fate of king or emperor, or of any discovery or adventure.

When Mary of Magdala announced, "I have seen the Master!" she set her own day and the centuries by the ears. Hers it was to give the first clear testimony to the bodily resurrection from the dead, the fact of supreme importance to all people everywhere. As a reward for woman's being "last at the cross, and first at the tomb," it was given to her to be the bearer of the tidings that changes everybody's attitude toward existence and conduct. Behavior is controlled by belief; the truth of the resurrection is the greatest single factor in shaping Christian character.

The Real Meaning of Easter.

What that one woman said at the first Easter underlies everything that is worth saying about the Easter which the world celebrates in this year of our Lord, 1922. All the talk about new millinery and new clothes and holiday-making is but faintly symbolic of the newness wrapped up in the message of Mary.

For Easter really means that the dead live again; that the grave is not our goal; that man is born for two worlds; that the power of death, and of all the sin it symbolizes, is broken; and that our immortal spirits, which are our true selves, are meant by God to be victorious over all the defeats and limitations of the flesh. It is the greatest of crowns that is thus placed upon the human brow by the news of the resurrection of Jesus; who pledged His own life as a token that His friends should live as He lives.

Despite all that the ancients believed about the possibility of a continued existence after death; and despite the poets' "intimations of immortality;" and despite all the beautiful Easter symbolism of nature, the simple fact remains that our one real warrant for a belief in a resurrection is the word of Mary of Magdala and her fellow-witnesses of the risen Jesus. "Natural religion" does not give us any satisfactory foundation for the hope of the resurrection of our dear dead and of ourselves; only the revelation of the New Testament does so. Easter beauty and Easter music simply re-echo the Book's triumphant cry, "He is risen. The Lord is risen indeed!"

Elbowing Out a King.

In the ordinary course of international lessons in Old Testament history which we have been following, today's theme would have been the reforms and rebuilding by good King Joash. But the lesson committee, recognizing the paramountcy of the Resurrection Story, provide this Easter lesson as optional. Judah's King Joash is of small consequence alongside of the King of Life. The portion of the evidence assigned for special study is as follows: I quote from the Weymouth translation, for the sake of its freshness:

"On that same first day of the week, when it was evening and, for fear of the Jews, the doors of the house where the disciples were, were locked. Jesus came and stood in their midst, and said unto them,

" 'Peace be to you!'

"Having said this he showed them His hands and also His side; and the disciples were filled with joy at seeing the Master. A second time, therefore, He said unto them,

" 'Peace be to you! As the Father sent Me, I also now send you.'

"Having said this, He breathed upon them and said,

" 'Receive the Holy Spirit. If you remit the sins of any persons, they remain remitted unto them. If you bind fast the sins of any, they remain bound.'

"Thomas, one of the 12—surnamed 'The Twin'—was not among them when Jesus came. So the rest of the disciples told him,

" 'We have seen the Master!'

"His reply was,

" 'Unless I see in His hands the wound made by the nails and put my finger into the wound, and put my hand into His side, I will never believe it.'

"A week later the disciples were again in the house, and Thomas was with them, when Jesus came—though the doors were locked—and stood in their midst, and said,

" 'Peace be to you.'

"Then he said to Thomas,

" 'Bring your finger here and feel my hands; bring your hand and put it into my side; and do not be ready to disbelieve, but to believe.'

"My Lord and my God!' replied Thomas.

" 'Because you have seen me,' replied Jesus. 'you have believed. Blessed are those who have not seen and yet have believed.'

"There were also a great number of other signs which Jesus performed in the presence of the disciples, which are not recorded in this book. But these are recorded in order that you may believe that He is the Christ, the Son of God, and that, through believing, you may have Life through His name."

"Believe Your Beliefs; Doubt Your Doubts."

Months ago I heard a clergyman preach a "liberal" and, as he thought, a "scholarly" sermon on the resurrection, wherein he denied categorically that Jesus had really risen from the dead. He had been reading rationalistic theories upon the subject; and the most inexcusable of his glaring mistakes was that he had failed to read what the New Testament clearly says upon the resurrection. This was a neglect of the evidence in the case of which no good lawyer or journalist or scholar would have been guilty.

That man missed the point of his subject. Life after death is not proved anywhere by nature; it is made known only by revelation. Nowhere else than in the New Testament is it irrefutably set forth. No scalpel of science is sharp enough to cut out the tissues of the doctrine of the resurrection from the body of the teachings and life of Jesus, and from the testimony of the New Testament writers. If you want to know the comforting and inspiring truth about life after death you will find it, not in rhapsodies upon nature; not in material philosophy; not in spirit rappings and writings, but in the clear declarations of the inspired word of God. Personal immortality may be denied only by a repudiation of the Scriptures, which bind together, like Siamese twins, the two vital truths of the resurrection of Jesus and the risen life of the believer here below and his eternal redemption.

For weeks past I have personally been dwelling within the shadow of the mystery of death, and only recently I stood beside the open grave of my father; so I am not writing as a casual and uninterested commentator upon an abstract theme. There is neither comfort for the bereaved except in the truth of a risen Redeemer. The words of the Bible hold the assurance which is lacking in all nature and in all other literature. The Good News for which the world waits is found only in the record of which the story of Mary of Magdala is a credible part.

Beyond the Natural Order.

This present Eastertide finds the world agog over the wonders of the radiophone. Learned and ignorant, rich and poor, the great and the commonplace, are enthralled by the mystery and by the possibilities of wireless. Factories are unable to supply the demand for radio outfits. Day and night the upper ether is filled with song and story and sermon and speech and music and news, which the currents above the earth carry to limitless regions. Recent papers told of a ship 2,000 miles from shore hearing a program broadcasted from Newark, N. J. What a jolt for the materialists who will believe only what they can see and understand! A writer in the World's Work suggests that the voices spoken into space through the radiophone are carried out on the limitless sea of ether-waves into endless ages of time; so that they may almost be called eternal!

All this seems beyond the natural order. It is like the opening of a peephole into God's unrevealed world, which "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard." Intimations of the spiritual possibilities involved make it easy for even an unimaginative person to conceive the powers of the free life beyond the grave which God has prepared for those who love Him.

"There is a spiritual body, and there is a natural body," said the Apostle. Are we yet to learn anew that one is as real as the other? For answer, we turn back to the sublime story which Mary Shouted to her friends, that Jesus, once dead, was alive again. All the glorious possibilities of the resurrection life are dependent upon the resurrection fact. Immortality is the greatest reason for mortality. "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above."

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EVERY MARRIED COUPLE

and all who contemplate marriage should own a complete book of life, such as the "Medical Adviser." It unfolds the secrets of married happiness, so often revealed too late. No book like it to be had at any price. 1008 pages—bound in cloth. Sold formerly for $1.50. We can mention only a few of the chapters here: Mechanism of Life, History of Marriage, Sex Problems, Advice for Mother and Babe, Nervous Troubles, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER: For a limited time we will send one copy for $1.00 to introduce book to readers of this paper. Money back if not satisfied. Address Medical Press, 645½ Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

New Cure for Baldness

How baldness was cured by doses of thyroid gland is described in the London Lancet by Dr. H. W. Barber, a famous hospital skin surgeon. A Dutch girl who had suffered from almost complete baldness for several years, was given 10 grains of thyroid gland daily for several weeks. As a result hair is now growing freely over the whole of her scalp.

"Ideal" Shopping Bag

Just "The Bag" You've Been Looking for

The "IDEAL" Shopping and GENERAL UTILITY BAG as shown in the illustration is one of those very classy and finely made Bags just now so very popular and in such great demand throughout the entire country. Our "IDEAL" BAG is all that its name implies, it is symmetrical in design, made from handsome long grained BLACK WATER-PROOF LEATHERETTE MATERIAL and full and neatly lined with FANCY CRETONNE. Has 2½-inch extension gusset which makes it very roomy.

Size 14 inches wide by 11½ inches deep. Keeps its shape—Will not crack.

We Want You to Have One of These Bags—It Will Please You

Special Offer for a Short Time Only

We will send every woman reader one of our "Ideal Shopping Bags" FREE and postpaid for 3 yearly subscriptions to The Toledo Weekly Blade at 60c each, a total of $1.80.

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CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

MALE HELP WANTED

Be a detective. Excellent opportunity; good pay; travel. Write C. T. Ludwig, 205 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

Railway Mail Clerks wanted. $133 mo.; men over 17; list positions free. Write Franklin Int., Dept. D-47, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

Sales agents wanted in every county to give all or spare time. Positions worth $750 and $1,500 yearly. We train the inexperienced. Novelty Cutlery Company, 138 Bar st., Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—One thousand active agents, male and female. C. J. Waldron, Medusa, Albany Co., N. Y.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—Make a dollar an hour. Sell Mendets, a patent patch for instantly mending leaks in all utensils. Sample package free. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. 710-C, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Agents, to sell Non-Breakable Rubber Buttons to homes; big repeater; 100% profit; samples free. Clintox Mfg. Co., 418 Jackson, Milwaukee, Wis.

SALESMEN

Sell Holmes Tires and Tubes. No capital required. $100 weekly income. Price sells them, quality gets reorders. Holmes Rubber Co., 1500 W. 15th, Dept. B, Chicago.

PATENTS

Patents—Booklet free. Highest references; best results: promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 624 F st., Washington, D. C.

TOBACCO

Homespun tobacco; 5½ lb., chewing, $1.80; 5½ smoking, $1.65; 5½ choice Burley, $2.75; all prepaid; satisfaction guarteed. Farmers' Assn., Dukedome, Tenn. (Reference, Dukedome Bank.)

Free Smoking Tobacco—Smoke on us. Write for free sample. Hawesville Tobacco Co., Hawesville, Kentucky.

For Sale—Ky. natural leaf tobacco. 3 lbs. $1.00, 5 lbs. $1.50 postpaid. Farmers' Union, Askin, Ky.

TOBACCO HABIT.

Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

SNEEZE POWDER, GREATEST funmaker on earth. Bottle 10c. G. C. Fenner, Sta. F, Louisville, Ky.

FARMS WANTED.

Small Farm Wanted—If you have a good low-priced farm for sale or exchange, write me at once with full description, lowest price, etc. John D. Baker, DeQueen, Arkansas.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

$450 Secures 40-Acre Farm Furniture, Horses, Cows and poultry, machinery, implements, vehicles, feed included; near town and well known resort; city markets; 30 acres rich loamy tillage; spring-watered pasture; ample wood; variety fruit; attractive 9-room house, maple shade, good basement barn, poultry house; buildings valued $4,500. To settle affairs, all $1700, only $450 needed, easy terms. Details page 35 Illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains. Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 1508 Nassau St., New York City.

MAY EQUIP CLIMBERS WITH WIRELESS SETS

Radio may soon rival the St. Bernard dog as the savior of mountain climbers lost in the Alps.

After 20 years of experimenting, Jean Lacarne, a French engineer connected with the Vallot observatory on the summit of Mount Blanc, has perfected radio appartus capable of resisting the severe atmospheric changes of the high altitudes which break ordinary wireless instruments. The suggestion is made that climbing parties hereafter carry small wireless outfits so they can obtain quick help through the Mount Blanc observatory if necessary. M. Lacarne hopes soon to be able to communicate with other points in the Alpine region. He has already talked with the Eiffel tower in Paris.

Flood Moves House

F. H. Thompson, Preston, Eng., wanted to move his house for years, but the expense prevented. When the River Wyre was recently in flood he floated the house down to the location he had selected.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS

For Three Generations Have Made Child-Birth Easier By Using—

MOTHER'S FRIEND

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES

WRITE FOR BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD AND THE BABY, FREE
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., DEPT. 9-D, ATLANTA, GA.

Spectacles on ten days trial FREE

Don't Send Me One Penny

I Am Going To Mail You a Pair of the Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles Absolutely Free of Charge

I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size and shape. Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now. Notice the extra-large round eyes in these latest-style **sight-improving** spectacles. The glasses are as large and as round as a silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture; and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under the bottoms of them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles Have Taken the Country by Storm

Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small-eye egg-shaped glasses and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye **sight-improving** spectacles—which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date glasses complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies If You So Desire

If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style **sight-improving** spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in awhile, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen, look just as clear and as plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles.

Seeing Is Believing

Now I realize that it may be hard for you to believe that these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days. But you know the old saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more **sight-improving** to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, **sight-improving** spectacles, by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

Cut Out this Coupon on this Line

AMERICAN SPECTACLE HOUSE, Dep't. 16 — 55th & Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:— I have read your liberal offer and want you to send me by mail all charges prepaid a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of your latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, **sight-improving** spectacles complete with an up-to-date leatherette spring-back pocket-book spectacle-case which you are offering on ten days absolute free trial. I am going to try them out for reading or looking away off in the distance, for far or near, indoors or outdoors and in every way you have mentioned above, and if I find them all you claim them to be after a ten days trial, I will pay you your advertising price of $2.85 and no more. I want you, however, to distinctly understand that if I do not find them to be right up-to-date in every respect or if they do not restore the absolutely perfect vision of my younger days, I will return them to you without a cent of pay as I don't intend to keep them unless they are much better than any spectacles I have ever used before and even then I positively will not pay for them unless I consider them a bargain at the advertising price of $2.85 which you are asking for them, and you will have to take my word as final in this matter. **Be Sure to Answer the Following Questions:**

How old are you? Ans................... *How many years have you used glasses (if any)? Ans.*..................

Name..................

County.................. *Post Office*..................

Rural Route.................. *Box No.*.................. *State*..................

Street and No. (if any)..................

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HARDING WON'T BE OPPOSED IN 1924 PRIMARIES

Six Democrats Mentioned as Presidential Possibilities in Next National Campaign.

Two years ago at this season of the year public attention was centered upon the presidential primaries and two years hence American voters will be selecting entries for the 1924 Grand American Handicap.

Washington politicians of both parties seem agreed that President Harding will be unopposed for a second term if he desires renomination. Not even the President's closest personal friends know whether Harding has a desire for a second term but it is taken as a matter of course that he will run for re-election unless some unforeseen circumstance prevents.

Doping out Democratic prospects midway between elections is not such an easy task. There are plenty of "possibilities" for the Democratic nomination in 1924, but not many students of politics are willing to risk a guess as to the identity of the party standard bearer. There are five or six outstanding "possibilities." Most observers agree in considering the Democratic nomination none of the following Democrats can be dropped from consideration: William G. McAdoo, James M. Cox, William Jennings Bryan, James R. Davis, Senator Atlee Pomerene and Henry Ford. Other names might be added to the list, that of Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana for one, but the six mentioned generally are agreed to be outstanding figures.

Picking the most likely winner of the lot is a ticklish task, but many dopesters select Ford as the most promising candidate. They point out that the Detroit automobile manufacturer holds a unique place in the national imagination and that his many spectacular activities and accomplishments have provided him with strong campaign assets. His bid for the Muscle Shoals nitrate plants and the promise of great industrial development which his offer has held forth have won him great popularity in the South, the stronghold of Democracy, and his promise to make cheap fertilizers for farmers has captured the approval of farmers in the middle and far West. No man in the public eye is better known than Ford and many politicians see great political potentialities in the public interest. No one seems to know for certain whether Ford is a candidate or whether he would take the nomination if he could get it. Many of his closest advisers, however, frankly admit Ford has his eye on the presidency. In 1916 Michigan gave him her votes at the Republican national convention as her favorite son for the presidency and Ford did not seem adverse to having the presidency dangled in front of him.

Ford has weaknesses as well as strength, however. In the first place he is not a politician, but this weakness, his boosters point out, might not prove such a handicap after all. In the next place no one seems to know for certain whether he is a Democrat or a Republican. He never has expressed himself publicly on political fundamentals and until the last decade is reported seldom to have voted. Despite uncertainty as to Ford's politics, Democrats who think he would make a crackerjack presidential candidate feel sure his sympathies are with the Democratic party and that it would suit him if he could capture the Democratic nomination. His vast fortune pleases politicians when they think of the huge amount of money necessary to finance a national campaign. The Democrats say Ford demonstrated his Democracy by his close association with President Wilson and by his entrance into the Michigan senatorial campaign in 1918 against Truman H. Newberry at Wilson's request. The way Ford has been after Senator Newberry in an effort to have the latter unseated has pleased Democratic leaders immensely. Ford has heightened Democratic approval by announcing he intended to try and defeat every Republican senator who voted to keep Newberry in his seat. All in all the Democrats are pretty sure Ford is a good Democrat, a party asset and a mighty likely presidential prospect.

Among McAdoo, Cox, Bryan, Davis and Pomerene there is little to choose. Cox has given many indications he intends to try a comeback in 1924. If Pomerene is re-elected to the senate this year he will be mighty good looking presidential timber for 1924, as the election in Ohio this year will constitute a test of the Harding administration. If Pomerene wins this year he will just about crowd Cox out of the picture as Ohio's favorite son for the Democratic nomination in 1924. The McAdoo crowd hopes that by 1924 their candidate will be able to convince the party that the fact that he is Woodrow Wilson's son-in-law is not as much of a handicap as it was deemed to be in 1920 when the "Crown Prince" title, as applied to McAdoo, did vast damage to his chance at San Francisco. James R. Davis, former ambassador to England, enters the field as a compromise choice but that is about all the way he figures. Bryan must be reckoned with, of course, but it remains to be seen to just what extent he holds his power. The Democrats cheered him wildly at San Francisco and then trampled his platform planks in the mud. Bryan has moved to Florida and is supposed to be planning to run for the senate this year. If he makes the race and wins it will pay to keep an eye on him in 1924.

A Pilgrimage to the Nation's Shrine

—From Ireland in Columbus Dispatch.

EVEN HARDING'S PATIENCE IS NEARLY EXHAUSTED BY ATTITUDE OF CONGRESS

President Harding is a meek and patient man. He is tolerant and long-suffering. He accomplishes his ends neither by domineering nor dictation. He is a mild and modest gentleman—until he gets mad.

Then, beware of the wrath of this peace-loving President!

This is the advice being quietly slipped to Republican members of congress who, in their traditional perversity, have been kicking around or killing practically every legislative recommendation made by the present chief executive.

In his usual good nature and Christian charity, the President has carefully refrained from exhibiting any irritation or resentfulness while the house nonchalantly booted into the ash-heap his urgent request for a 40 per cent maximum income taxrate, smashed to smithereens his carefully prepared budget estimates, slashed unmercifully the army personnel, and ignored his bonus bill warnings.

Through it all he has smiled and never-publicly-uttered a mean or ugly word. But—

Several persons intimately acquainted with the Harding character say there is accumulating within the Presidential breast the makings for a magnificent explosion which will require only a few more provocations to set off.

Balm From Senate.

The senate's ratification of the arms conference treaties has temporarily and partially relieved the strain, it is thought. But the senate is holding back on the tariff bill, passed by the house more than six months ago and is delaying other important legislation.

If congressmen are just a little wise, it may be that the friendly words of advice will prove sufficient to prevent the threatened detonation.

Many an obstinate and obstreperous G. O. P. congresman is beginning to see a great light as he thinks about facing the voters and accounting for his stewardship. Some of them already are importuning the President to write them letters telling what a great help they have been in putting through the administration program which they hope to spring on their unsuspecting constituents, much to the dismay of their primary or elective rivals.

Calmer Waters Foreseen.

It is considered quite likely therefore that the President has passed the peak of congressional obstructionism and that from now on he will find his party representatives on Capitol Hill more tractable and amenable to reason.

The President's blunt announcement that he has no idea of participating in the congressional campaign this Fall has had an immediately sobering and salutary effect at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue. It aroused a faint suspicion there that possibly the President was just a little peeved about something.

The President may or may not have been peeved just then. Probably he never intended, under any circumstances, to stump the country pleading for re-election of a Republican congress. His dignity and sense of the fitness of things would prevent that, no doubt, even if congress had jumped through a hoop every time he snapped his fingers.

The President may be a patient man but his capacity for righteous wrath at the right time is becoming increasingly respected.

One of the ludicrous aspects of congressional inconsistency came when three Ohio representatives—Norton and Gahn of Cleveland and Fitzgerald of Dayton—called at the White House and asked the President if he wouldn't please use his influence with congress, particularly the house to have passed at once a bill reapportioning the congressional districts of the country on the basis of the 1920 population.

Never Cracked a Smile

The President, without cracking a smile, listened solemnly and promised to see what could be done.

The Buckeye solons, representing the Ohio delegation, explained that unless congress authorized such a reapportionment the great industrial states, such as Ohio, New York, Michigan and Illinois, which gained so tremendously in population during the past decade and which paid such a large percentage of federal taxes, would not secure increased representation in the house.

So they urged the President kindly to persuade, coax, cajole or kick congress, particularly the house, into taking the necessary action.

The President, with a satirical sneer or a sardonic grin, might have inquired how they, house members, could possibly expect him to exert any influence upon congress, particularly the house, when practically every important recommendation he had made to it had been ignored, pigeon-holed or deliberately torn to shreds.

But the President has not only patience but an abundant sense of kindly humor. For he sneered not at all, neither did he offer the slightest rebuke, and his smile was an inward smile at the childlike innocence of the request.

His Hearing Restored

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York city. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 110, 70 Fifth ave., New York city, will be given a prompt reply.

—Advertisement

CALL CHARLES' SON NEW KING

Fight for the Throne of Hungary Begins on Ex-Ruler's Death.

A legitimist proclamation declaring that, "with the death of Charles, Otto, the Second, is the king of Hungary, although temporarily prevented from coronation," has been issued, signed by 19 aristocrats headed by Count Albert Apponyi. Cardinal Czernoch, primate of Hungary, made the declaration that in his opinion Otto had become king.

The municipal council has adopted a resolution by Count Apponyi that the former emperor be buried in Budapest.

Further postponement of Hungary's choice of a form of government has become impossible and, through the coming elections, the people must decide the question and elect a king if the monarchial form is preferred.

Candidates for the throne are beginning to spring up again, strong parties are forming for the support of the Archdukes Albrecht and Joseph Ferdinand, but many deputies are reviving the proposal for the election of an English prince. The party favoring Francis Joseph Otto, eldest son of the dead monarch, however, is unquestionably the strongest.

Although the legitimists are united on a platform upholding the claims of Otto and their program is growing more radical, the indications are that Charles' death has strengthened the position of the government of Admiral Horthy, the regent. The menace of a Putsch, or uprising, has lost its acuteness, and the opinion is growing that Otto will lose the support of those pro-Hapsburgs who founded Charles' claim to the throne on the fact of his coronation.

The government is conceding the legitimist desires for national mourning, as for a sovereign, and also has stated there is no objection to the burial of Charles in Hungary, if he expressed such a wish in his testament.

The government insists that the rights of all the Hapsburgs were abrogated by the dethronement act, passed in the national assembly, and that even the election of Otto, which is now barred by that law, depends upon the consent of the allied powers.

FOREIGN TRADE MEET CALLED

Many American Interests Will Be Represented in Conference.

Ways of developing foreign markets for American goods and setting idle industrial plants to work and ships in motion are among subjects for discussion at the National Foreign Trade convention in Philadelphia May 10, 11 and 12. Between 4,000 and 5,000 delegates, representing industrial, agricultural, commercial, financing and shipping interests of the nation, are expected to attend. Many of the government's foreign-trade advisers, some of whom will come from posts abroad, are on the program for addresses.

"Greater Prosperity through Greater Foreign Trade," was the slogan sounded by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, in issuing the call for the convention. "Financing and Expanding Foreign Trade" was announced as the basic theme for the meeting.

One of the big problems to be discussed, it was stated, is how to sell abroad the estimated 20 per cent surplus of American production over consumption. This, it was said, spells the difference between prosperity for the American farmer, manufacturer, shipper and worker and business stagnation and unemployment.

One of the general sessions will be devoted to questions relating to taxation and currency. Topics covering nearly every phase and angle of foreign trade.

COMB SAGE TEA IN FADED OR GRAY HAIR

If Mixed With Sulphur It Darkens so Naturally Nobody Can Tell.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, at very little cost. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful.

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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
Toledo, Ohio.

SEVEN MILLION COST OF TRIAL

Court Action on Miners' "Rebellion" Would Require 110 Years.

If every one of the 500 or more men indicted as a result of the miners' so-called "rebellion" last August were brought to trial it would cost West Virginia $7,000,000 and the trial would last 110 years, according to H. W. Houston, chief counsel for the United Mine Workers. Trial of these men is scheduled to begin in Charlestown, Jefferson county, April 24.

"Obviously the state never will attempt to try all of these cases," Houston said. "Hundreds of the 500 or more indictments will be nolle prossed. In my opinion not more than six United Mine Workers officials will be tried as a result of the so-called insurrection."

The task of trying so many men is impossible, according to Isaac Scott, acting secretary of District 17, United Mine Workers. Scott declares it is the intention of the defense to subpoena 10,000 witnesses who are widely scattered and it would be impossible to assemble them all the same day.

A number of the men under indictment face charges of treason against the state. Conviction may be followed by long prison sentences, life imprisonment or even death penalty.

During the fighting at the height of the invasion a number of men lost their lives. Attorney Houston, for the United Mine Workers, declares in cases where United Mine Workers members or officials are accused of treason, conspiracy and complicity in the deaths the defense will show the union had nothing to do with the alleged rebellion.

The state charges the men who are believed to be responsible for deaths during the fighting with murder.

Attorney Houston announces that in all cases a plea of not guilty will be entered.

Frank P. Walsh, international labor leader, is expected to be an attorney for the defense.

Among the most important defendants are: C. Frank Keeney, president of District 17, United Mine Workers; William Pettry, vice-president; Fred Mooney, secretary, and William Blizzard, president of Sub-District No. 4.

'MARSE' HENRY BURIED IN KY.

Many Notables Attend Service for Famous Editor in Louisville.

"Marse" Henry Watterson came home to Kentucky last week to rest for all time. A great assemblage of Louisville citizens and men of national prominence came to honor his memory. Flags on public buildings flew at half mast while simple services in the First Christian church were being held for the dean of American's journalists, who died in Jacksonville, Fla., about three months ago.

The services were in line with that simplicity which had marked the life of Mr. Watterson. A ritualistic reading, a hymn, a prayer, an anthem by the choir and a eulogy were the outward tributes.

The burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Craik of Christ church cathedral at Cave Hill cemetery where the casket was lowered into a stone vault.

A plain block of granite above it, from its eminence on the hill, overlooks the city where the veteran editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal spent some of the most active years of his life.

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RUSSIANS SEEKING BIG STAKE AT GENOA

Soviet Russia is playing for economic stakes of staggering size in the all-European trade gamble from which the American government has decided to keep aloof.

And according to authoritative information reaching members of the senate foreign relations committee from overseas, Soviet Russia, despite the continued disposition at Washington to regard her as a pariah among nations, is holding a winning hand.

The rich natural resources of the Russian hinterland furnish the lure of the game into which the Soviets have already drawn the British and the Germans, with the French just itching to "sit in."

Late advices from Paris indicate that even Poincare, with all his Czarist sympathies, is about to "take a hand" in the Russian game, if he has not done so secretly.

Pressure from "big business" elements in France is reported to have caused Poincare to realize that unless he modified his antagonism toward Soviet Russia he probably would run a grave risk of following Briand into retirement.

French Negotiating Secretly.

Hence comes the news by subterranean channels that the French government is conducting secret negotiations with Soviet Russia, while Moscow has entered into direct communication with powerful Anglo-German interests eager to participate in the expected revival of Russian industry.

The Soviets are reported to be bidding for a formal German-Russian understanding, which would permit Germany and Russia to stand together at the proposed Genoa conference or whenever and wherever their mutual interests may conflict with those of Great Britain and France.

Until recently Poincare was said to be hopeful of receiving at least moral support from the attitude of the American government toward the Soviets, with whom he was no more disposed to deal directly than either Secretary Hughes or Secretary Hoover.

But French "big business," alarmed by successful advances made toward Russia by the British and Germans and steady encouragement given British and German capital by the Soviets, is understood to have driven Poincare to offer to make (with Poland as an intermediary) a separate agreement with Moscow, which is likely to render especially difficult his opposition to French recognition of the government of Lenin and Trotsky.

U. S. Protests Exploitation.

Washington, which is being kept well informed, largely through British avenues of information, it is said, of latest development in the complex situation, is reported to have informed London, Paris and Berlin that the American government will under no circumstances stand for an Anglo-French-German exploitation of Russia as of another China.

But apparently Russia is evincing a marked ability to take ample care of herself and to insist upon substantial guarantees from all comers as the price of their participation in the regeneration and restoration of Russian industry and agriculture.

Moscow is reported to have closed a deal with some British and German friends by which big German interests, represented by the Krupps and the Mendelssohns have acquired shares in the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd., a British corporation whose interests in Russia are described as greater than those of any other single British concern.

British Corporation Is In.

This corporation is said to own mining, forest and agriculture concessions in the Urals and Western Siberia which embrace 2,500,000 acres. On this land there are reported to be well-developed mines which produce a wide variety of metals. Blast furnaces, smelting plants, foundries, sawmills, railroads and even a fleet of river transport boats are declared to be part of the remarkable industrial activity which is described as the first instance of British-German cooperation in Russia.

The far-reaching possibilities of Russian reconstruction were described in a report by Leonid Krassin, Soviet economic expert whose name promises to become as internationally well known as those of Lenin and Trotsky. The report found its way into the hands of members of the senate foreign relations committee and this is what Krassin had to say of Russian industry.

"The timber industry is easy of development. Foreign capital, receiving extremely rich forest areas from the state, can with comparatively insignificant expense, develop in 12 months a most extensive production of building materials for export abroad. Even before the war Russia utilized not more than three per cent of all the wood fiber which grew yearly in her great forests."

SAYS SOUTHERNERS CLAMOR FOR SHOALS DEVELOPMENT

"From Tennesseee to New Orleans, southern business men are demanding action favorable to the development of Muscle Shoals," says Dr. W. W. Boyd, president of Western college, who has just returned from an extended trip through the south. Dr. Boyd asserts the southerners are eager for the government to accept the proposals of Henry Ford or any other man or corporation which will continue the work.

"During the war, the south experienced a commercial revival which even the recent depression, due largely to the low price of cotton, in that section of the country, has not suppressed," Dr. Boyd continued. "Not since the Civil war have conditions been so promising.

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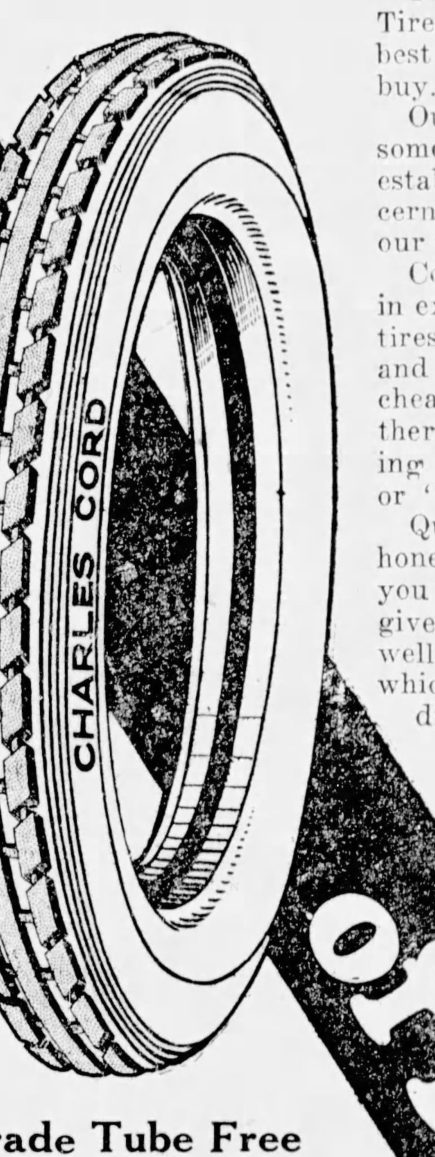

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IOWA PHYSICIAN MAKES STARTLING OFFER TO CATARRH SUFFERERS

Found Treatment Which Healed His Own Catarrh and Now Offers to Send It Free to Sufferers Anywhere.

Davenport, Iowa.—Dr. W. O. Coffee, Suite 753, St. James Hotel ... this city, one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons in the central west, announces that he has found a treatment which completely healed him of catarrh in the head and nose, deafness and head noises after many years of suffering, then gave the treatment to a number of other sufferers and they state that they also were completely cured. The Doctor is so proud of his achievement and so confident that his treatment will bring other sufferers the same freedom it gave him that he is offering to send ... days' supply absolutely free to any reader of this paper who writes him. Dr. Coffee has specialized on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases for more than thirty-five years and is honored and respected by countless thousands. If you suffer from nose, head or throat catarrh, catarrhal deafness or head noises, send him your name and address today.—Advertisement.

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